THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CASE.

Let it always be understnod that we hold ourest latitude of discussion. The communication which follows is from a Whig abolitionist. Of course he supposes abolitionism has more to hope from the Whig party than the Democratic. The interests of our cause demand, that it should be kept free from identification with any particular party.-ED. PHIL.

> For the Philanthropist. Washington City, D. C. \\
> May 1st, 1840.

I understand there is some disposition among the friends of human rights, in our state, to form a 3d political party. This I deeply regret, and of the measure of a third nomination for the I feel great humiliation at the evident divisions | Presidency. now existing among our friends East. Mr. Garrison and his supporters now form a party. upon the public mind by "moral suasion," and hio might have remained united. But I greatly friends, turned against each other.

the whole force that is arrayed on both sides. I as to the age of miracles being

and at the present time.

the abolitionists with the Whig party. That now? this is so regarded by the whole country, both by Whigs and Democrats. Hence it is that the ter, it does moreover seem to me to be in accor-Globe, the official organ of the President, con- dance with "the simplicity that is in Christ," stantly speaks of the whig party as "the aboli. not to aid in putting any one in office who is, in ers as enemies to slavery. The Van Buren par- leading object which we are engaged to advance. ty constantly speak of the whigs as abolitionists | And this bears us up very near to an old-fashion-The Globe and leading politicians of that party, christian assist in advancing to stations of influis in subjection to the slave-holding aristocracy. speak of abolitionists with the most bitter con- ence and power, such as are oppose to their and that slave-holders can carry every measure ture that party, during the winter past, did all in 2d Psalm? their power to slander abolition, and bring the subject of human rights into contempt. It is al- ciples of government, in all their practical bear- rency to a specie standard, in order to reduce the so well understood that as a party they exclude ings, needs a longer head than mine; but while wages of the free laborer, with a design to bring and they realize their highest political expectafrom office all who favor the abolition of slavery I see these things only through a glass darkly, I him as near upon a level with the slave as pos--vide their resolutions at Columbus on the 8th

On the other, hand, there are no such resolutions by the whig party. That at the Harris- ding," refusing to cast in my lot with the are continued in power, seeing the advances the political field, any more than we to drag them burgh Convention, abolitionists were present. and had their portion of influence and more too, The command to "come out and be separate, and may we not expect from such men? How long them in the moral field. They lay down rules in proportion to numbers. That it is well un- touch not the unclean thing," is it duly attended will it be before the right of free discussion will for us to act by politically,—we take them up derstood throughout all the Northern states, that to? If these principles are true, as to individual, have fines and penalties imposed upon it, and a shape our course agreeably to the spirit of their abolitionists are not to be proscribed or denoun- why not equally so as to political and aggregate censorship be established over the press and the ced, but to be treated courteously and respectfully. Thus all may see that the whig papers standing aloof for a little space, to prove his ties, being the probable consequences of continwhich have heretofore been bitter against abolition, either say nothing on the subject now, or speak respectfully in regart to it. Men who, six months since, were unrelenting in their opposition to abolitionists, are now active in trying to reconcile their friends to associate with, and respect those who are engaged in the cause of humanity. I know some elevated examples of this description.

From these facts I draw the conclusion that DR. BAILEY: the minds of the northern whigs are preparing to act with abolitionists; and to judge correctly on the subject of human rights. While at pres- Whig and Democratic parties. They are both, ent there is no hope of bringing any portion of as parties, opposed to the immediate abolition friends persecute and revile all who appreciate I conclude that the whig party generally will be the cause of abolition.

I also think there are still in the whig party will not be brought to that point for some time will against the will of the majority? Why, from our other operations? Do we cease our republicanism.

what advantage can arise from such organization of a third party? and what benefit will likely arise from it? For my own part, I see nothing propose for President, said, 4th July, 1838, that propose for President, said, 4th July, 1838, that "The schemes of Abolitionists are fraught with the schemes of Abolitionists are fraught with the schemes of Abolitionists." what advantage can arise from such organization principles.' bula and Geauga counties last year. Our friend pledged "democratic" veto? lutions by anti-slavery societies, promote the cause of abolition but very little. I would raselves responsible for no sentiment or word ad- in the Senate of Ohio during the winter past. vanced by any of our correspondents. On this than the benefit of all the political resolutions, political question, it is proper to allow the greatsubserved the cause of humanity. Your ob't servant.

For the Philanthropist.

THE RELIGIOUS VIEW. Nelsonville, 1st of 5th mo., 1840.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir; - Without presuming to form my decided opinion, on a matter respecting which I am precluded from any direct action, but which seems to be at present the clinching question a mong the friends of the enslaved. I would be glad to give one thought in favor of the eligibility

Our hope of success is in the Lord. It is 'the same with him to save by many or by few.'-Mr. Leavitt and others form a second party, or He did not choose to make use of "the thousa political abolition party. While Mr. Tappan ands of Israel" to deliver his people from the and others remain as they first set out, operating Medianitish yoke; but separated Gideon and his little band of 300 to accomplish that deliverance. voting for those whose election they think will It seems due especially to check their carnal conbest promote the cause of civil liberty. I had fidence in "an arm of flesh," and, as He exfondly hoped that the friends of the slave in O- pressly asserts, to withhold any pretence for ascribing the victory, when gained, to themselves. fear their influence will be diminished by divis- Is there any thing in the present case to certify ions, and in time perhaps like that of our eastern us that it may not be so now?(if we cast behind us the anti-scriptural assertion of modern infidelity It is probably impossible that all should think within the pale, and under the garb of the alike on any subject. We are all differently sit- church, that the age of miracles has ceased, to uated, and surrounded by different circumstan- return no more.) But on the contrary, has it show the demagogues that the great question er abolitionist. But, if he does not pledge himces, and have our attentions drawn to different not become so much the fashion in both church modes by which we would arrive at the same and state, to undervalue "the right hand of the object. It is therefore perhaps useless for one Lord?—to risk the forfeiture of the spirit's aid of the freedom of the human race—whether he didates, of which, one or the other will be eto make suggestions to another, in regard to the measures which should be pursued. Yet as I am situated here with the whole field of battle am situated here with the whole field of battle should it please him again, in a similar manner, before me, where I think I have a full view of to manifest himself alone the Omnipotent? And of the beneficial results which would no doubt to manifest himself alone the Omnipotent? And be derived from an independent nomination. It passed to return may perhaps be excused for giving you a short no more, hereby shutting us up from any serious statement of the facts on which I arrive at cer- thought of any serious consideration of any of the measure do not seem to be able to show. tain conclusions in regard to the policy which such matter that might be brought before us,ought to be pursued by the friends of human- is it not fearful to do so? Is there in the whole compass of scripture one word to war-1st. The subject of restoring to the down- rant such a restriction of such supernatural mantrodden African his natural rights has but re- ifestation of the God of Nature, as holding each cently been agitated to any extent among us, and and all its operations, material and mental, in when first presented it was not understood by his own hand, suffering not the presumptuous our people generally. From this fact I feel question "what doest thou?" But on the conbound to place but litte stress upon any declara- trary, is there not in the closing passages of 2d propriety oppose all action and all effort in any tions made against abolition or abolitionists, at a chapter of Joel, 28th verse, (which see,) and varitime when their views were not understood. On ous others, positive and clear intimations that in this ground I pay but little attention to what Mr. | the last days so it shall be? And if it be an-Van Buren or Gen. Harrison said against aboli- swered, that this promise was fulfilled in the tion in years that are past; but I judge them both days of the Apostles, we know that it began to by their acts and the acts of their friends of late, be fulfilled in that commencement of the last days of the church militant, but where is proof 2d. I take it as granted, that General Harri-that it was then fully accomplished? And it son was preferred to Mr. Clay in order to unite those were the last days, in what days are we

But now leaving the religious view of the mattion party." They speak of General Harrison our view, false to any fundamental principle on as an abolitionist and denounce all his support- which he will be called to act, or opposed to any and use their efforts to create divisions among ed, and I suppose obsolete action of the church the southern and northern whigs on that account. in former periods of her history. How can a generally conceded, that the party now in power tempt, and scoff at and vituperate all who call master and his cause? To do so, is it to act con- they please, whether to advance their own powthemselves abolitionists. That in our Legisla- sistently with the grand and solemn verity of the er, or abridge the rights of the people. They venanters and others, who conscientiously re-

people and to test their principles?

With much respect, And cordial esteem. Your constant reader. VERO CATHOLICUS.

I remain, dear sir,

For the Philanthropist.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS. It is certainly evident that the abolitionists have nothing to hope from what are called the ence on the side of Martin Van Buren, by githe Van Buren party to favor abolition while the of slavery. They are rotten to the core on the President and his paper, and all his leading "great question." The man whom one of these parties proposes to elevate to the Presidency. the value of our national rights: and secondly, says he would in his own individual character, veto a bill for the abolition of slavery in the being formed, and thus our cause will be advanwilling, without making it a public and distinct District of Columbia, even should a majority of cing. point, to take for public office those who favor the people of the United States demand it .- I do not believe in the doctrine of doing no-Very democratic! truly. Mr. Van Buren no thing, except we can accomplish every thing at wards our free colored population. Abolitiondoubt, supposes that he is a democrat; but he is once. I expect the charge of inconsistency bemany, very many, at this time, who would not no such thing, according to his own showing. tween principle and practice will be applied; but of the parties, as such, because the parties have vote for an avowed abolitionist, and whose minds Democrat?—when he says he would set up his are we to act differently in the matter of voting departed from the original standard of religious

Harrison avowed himself an abolitionist, he could not have been elected.

He is, then, to all intents and could not have been elected.

He is, then, to all intents and do not accomplish it at once? We hold that slabe democracy. He is, then, to all intents and could not have been elected.

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He is, then, to all intents and do not accomplish it at once? We hold that slabe democracy. He is, then, to all intents and could not have been elected.

I have just read an excellent address Under these circumstances the question arises, time-serving, "Northern man with Southern do not cease our efforts because it is not done them. Let us thank God and take courage.— on the subject sent out by the society of Friends

friendship and aid. Such a course would have could look with approbation!" What will some this effect, doubtless, to elect to office men who of our whig abolitionist say to this beautiful sen- have come the neares to their standard in res- so to bring our politics to bear upon the question. will do what they can to oppose abolition, instead timent of the Hero of Tippecanoe? Is he any pect to slavery, war, &c., believing it right to do It will take no more time to act politically right, result. of promoting it. We saw its effects in Ashta- better than our democratic President, with his their part in keeping the body politic in as heal- than politically wrong, and it may do much more

Wade was driven from the Senate, and the e- The truth is, it is the great question with each lection of two Representatives friendly to the of the parties to show to the South that "their" cause of human rights were defeated by reason candidate is "sound" on the subject of the "paof their political resolutions passed at anti-slave- triarchal institution." And this nation was nev-6 00 of their political resolutions passed at anti-stave-triarchar institution. And this we fraîn from politics, but otherwise are powerful tion of a young man, who for a long time has ry meetings, by men who meant well, but who in my opinion are far from being qualified to lity and fawning for office, as is now showing in my opinion are far from being qualified to lity and fawning for office, as is now showing of the most zealous amongst them will not vote spirit of love animate us; guide public sentiment on political subjects. I itself to all who will listen to the leaders of eithgive it as my candid opinion that, political resoer party. If General Harrison has changed his for a man unless he comes up fully to their stanopinions since his Vincennes speech, why was dard, and therefore do not suffer their influence he nominated with John Tyler of Virginia? to be felt to any profit, but are giving their aid ther have seen the benefit of Mr. Wade's speech Would the members of the Harrisburgh Con- to continue in office men who have deprivention, who were from slave States, have sup- ved us of the right of petition, and are only waiported a man whom they did not know to be ting a favorable opportunity to deprive us of the DR. BAILEY: "sound" on the subject? Does any man believe right of suffrage and all our other rights. If ted States, and I think he would have better that such a paper as the Charleston Courier abolitionists would resolve to vote for Harrison, ty of abolitionists with respect to a third political states. would support a man who has any sympathy it is likely the whigs of the South will do as cal party. I answer, that I believe such political whatever for abolition sentiments? Harrison they did in the last Presidential contest-They action at this time, premature. And to support and Tyler would be no better than Van Buren made a great noise till the day of election, and my opinion, I shall only offer the analysis of and Johnson. How then, can any consistent then quietly staid at home, that Van Buren my reasons. abolitionist reconcile it with his principles or might be elected. That they will do so this more awful thing it would be to vote on the slavery side, merely because one of the Slaveocrats would be elected any how. If abolitionists were to show their minority to the two par. others, they desire we should pursue, because it the highest offices in the nation, two pro-slavery ties, would they show any more than these parties will be most to their interest, or what they con- and two slave-holding men. It is a moral evil know already? And they had better vote with a sider their interest. clear conscience, than follow ten million to do

> why he should not do right. Let him stand upon the rock of truth, if the whole world turn away. Crockett's motto was good and appropriate-"be sure yu're right, then go ahead." what harm would they have done? One thing gress from South Carolina, I confess, does give it would do .- That is, it would show to the corrupt and time-serving parties, that they acted from principle and not from interest. It would I shall be as far from voting for him as any othwith them was not, whether a man was in favor of a bank or not, but whether he was in favor ence on the side of liberty between the two canwould do good-and what harm, the opponents

complish nothing," would apply to sending up petitions to Congress. What is the use of petitioning when there is nothing accomplished by it? The sovereign lords in the House of Representatives give no more heed to the prayer of the petitions now, than they did three sessions ago. Now these objectors might with equal way whatever, simply because the abolitionists are in the minority. The fact is, the sooner they take the field, armed with the panoply of truth, law, and freedom, against the corrupt politicians and demagogues of the present day, the better .- Let every freeman shake off the shackles of party, and begin to vote righ Now.

D. D. WILSON. Quincy, April 22, 1840.

For the Philanthropist. WHOM SHALL ABOLITIONISTS VOTE

Barnesville, 5th mo. 9th, 1840. DR. BAILEY: Discussion on the subject of political action being invited through the medium of the Philanthropist, I have ventured to communicate my thoughts on the subject. And first, it will be have denied us the Constitutional right of peti-A clear elucidation of these fundamental prin- tion, and have taken measures to reduce the cur- should so far forget ourselves as to vote for slafeel them deeply;—and when I have been called sible, their policy being to make the poor poorer this respect. They do not object to our voting, to act on them, to "trust in the Lord with all my and the rich richer, to accord with their patriar- nor to our agreeing before hand for whom we heart, and not to lean to my own understan- chal, aristocratical institutions. Well, if they will vote. They do not aim to drag us out of unsanctified rich, I have found it "very good." they have made, and are still making, what into it. Although we vote, we still act with movements? Does not the Lord seem to be postoffice? These, with the loss of our liberuing the party that is now in power in office, it seems to me to be the duty of the friends of liberty and equal rights to make their influence felt, by removing such men from office, by electing others, if they are but one remove better. By this means we may be advancing a step. We all know very well that abolitionists cannot elect a candidate that will come up to their standard at the present time, even if their strength could be united. For this reason there are many of us that are not disposed to throw our influing our votes to a third nomination, or by staying at home, whilst Wm. H. Harrison remains abolitionists can make their influence be so far felt as to break up the present league with the slaveholding interest, we may prevent another

at once. Why not then proceed on the same While we shall spend no less time and pains to of Indiana, at their annual meeting to the peo-

thy a state as possible; or they could very seldom have voted. Yet there are a number of because the candidates do not come up to the standard of their principles, and these are among

are giving the whole field to slaveholders with- not of them—Math. 7, 6. out any opposition, -and this course, above all

What I have written is in consideration of they had published nothing. They have publof two moral evils I may choose neither. If lished his disclaimer against being a pro-slavery abolitionists should not elect their candidate, man also. But, his letter to a member of Con- only offer a negative testimony, by keeping for me some uneasiness, lest he shouldbow the knee Minors have all the rights of adults; but duto the Moloch of the South; which, if he does, self to the support of slavery, there is a prefer-

> this subject, only for what we write ourselves. ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist. REASONS IN FAVOR OF THE NEW NOM-INATION.

Mercer County, Ohio, ? 16th of 4th mo. 1840.

FRIEND BAILEY: I have just received the Emancipator containing the doings of the Albany Convention. I was not prepared for the nomination, nor did I expect it, I adopted the views as the most likely to accomplish our object. But circumstances have altered. The nomination is made. We must now sit ourselves down to think out a course of action suitable to the occasion. Shall we sustain the nomination? Why not? Is not lames G. Birney better qualified for the station of President morally, politically, and intellectually, than either of the other candidates? I believe it to be my duty to vote. Many of us believe so. As we cannot vote for either of the other candidates without giving countenance and comfort to slavery, we must consequently vote for some other person. Why not then for the individuals nominated by our friends at the Albany convention?

The objection is, it will divide our ranks. Ans. It will not, if those abolitionists who vote, never vote for slavery. It is simply agreeing before hand upon whom our scattering votes shall be concentrated. The non-resistants, cofrain from voting, are troubled chiefly, lest WE very. If we do not, we follow their directions tions. Of course they have no fault to find in instructions; i. e., we vote against slavery. This is brotherly. It is right. I preferred the old way of acting, but we must now make an experiment or divide.

I prefer union of hearts and union of measures. even if some are open to the charge of new measures. Neither of the present parties have any affinity for our principles. They hate them, and hate those who advocate them. Why should the power, would most gladly destroy us. have nothing to hope, and nothing to fear from either of them. They have lost the power. whilst they retain the disposition to sacrifice us upon the altar of slavery.

Both parties have the praise of doing what ing at home, whilst Wm. H. Harrison remains they could to exterminate us from the face of the uncommitted to the South.

I believe that, if land. Each lays claim to superior zeal in riotings and mobs against the abolitionists. Each makes his zeul a ground of popular favor, and claims as reward, votes and offices. Each strives to excel the other in subserviency to the slave power-in pro-slavery legislation-in slavecatching-in acts of hatred and oppression toists have not for several years voted with either

to come. Nor is there any doubt that had Gen, that knocks in the head the very first principle efforts to enlighten the public mind, because we We have now become strong enough to nom-

good

I have no fear that we in Ohio shall ever so far members of the society that have never voted, degenerate as to make voting or not voting a test question of membership. Striving to move those from the platform who conscientiously re- lately fallen into my hands. It is the recanta-

Affectionately thy fellow-laborer. AUGUSTUS WATTLES.

For the Philanthropist. REASONS AGAINST A THIRD PARTY.

I am requested to give my opinion on the du-

1. I grant that it is the duty of every citizen conscience, to vote for such men? Well, but time, we have good reason to believe, if Harri- to lift his testimony against every national sin; say some, one or the other will be elected, and if abolitionists were to nominate candidates of their interest as Van Buren has done. If this sho'd but as in all cases of testifying against sin, it depends upon circumstances to define, not the mattheir own, they would be defeated. And sup- be the case, and we should succeed in electing ter, but the manner of that testimony—to wit: pose they did fail-would that prove their prin. General Harrison, we shall have made a great In the midst of an host of ruffians in a tavern ciples wrong? And what an awful thing it would conquest.—We shall have a president not pled- you may testify either positively or negatively be, says some body else, for abolitionists to show their inferiority of numbers! Yes, and what a But if, on the other hand, abolitionists resolve tering an active reproof, or by observing such a to stay at home, or vote for a third candidate, we distance from them, as will evidence that you are

2. Each political party offer as candidates for to support any of them. They do not "hate coveteousness." They not only covet the whole General Harrison remaining unpledged to the labor, but more—they covet the wives, children South. The fact of his confidential committee and the very souls and bodies of their fellow- er over another part, marked out by his infinite having published a pamphlet, containing his Vin- citizens, or else justify this coveteousness. Of cennes speech, is no more in my way, than if two natural evils, I may choose the least-but

> 3. Being yet in a state of minority, we can the present, at a distance from either party.ring minority they may not exercise them.

4. No wise General will hazard a battle until his troops are organized, trained and united ready for the work: we are not yet in that situation -and the Bible forbids us to fight with this preparation.—Luke 14, 31, 32.

5. To go to elections to give scattering votes (and this third party would do little else,) is not This is one side of the question. Other articles published in this day's paper, present anoday's labor, whatever be our calling, for the purchase of anti-slavery books to distribute gratuitously, we would do much more for the holy cause of abolition, than going to the Presidential election. Let us all resolve to do this.

Yours, &c., J. WALKER. May 7th, 1840.

For the Philanthropist. EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

An extract of a letter written by a member of the Society of Friends near Philadelphia, to a relative in Columbus, Ia.

DEAR BROTHER:-Though personally unacquainted, thy communication has introduced thyself to us in some measure, and I can say so far we feel much unity and congeniality of sen- an unprejudiced mind, and weighed it in the timent with thee. I was rejoiced and exceeding glad to hear, that thee was in favor of temperance and abolition; the principles of which, suppose every honest mind would embrace them the moment they heard them announced. And so they most unquestionably would, were for the cause of justice, and as sure evidence of they not so biased by education and custom, my belief of these sentiments I do set my name, blinded by supposed self-interest, or imbittered by wicked prejudice. It is coming in contact with their strong, selfish feelings, which makes these subjects so unpopular, and their advocates so hated and dreaded.

Notwithstanding these formidable obstacles, their course is perpetually onward. The correctness of their principles if strenuously adhered to, must unltimately ensure success, for truth is mighty and will prevail. I believe a great portion of the opposition to the anti-slavery cause is owing to ignorance and misrepresentation of its object, for I have observed almost as fast as the people clearly understand it. and its mode of operation, they become abolitionists. But if they will not either read or listen to lectures on the subject, it is difficult to manage them. Prejudice overrules every other feeling. Amalgamation is the war cry, they get this in their mouths, and run mad, seeming to forget, but probably do not know, that slavery is the very mother of amalgamation, and that of the most debasing kind. But there is another class, more culpable than the former, because more enlightend, who know that the doctrines of the abolitionists are incontrovertible; but knowing them to be unpopular, they, for political purposes, are nore furious in denouncing them than any others, and the opposition of the Northern merchant who is engaged in southern slavery interest is the most contemptible of all others, because so unprincipled and selfish .we any longer act with those who, if they had The pions poet Cowper, when bewailing the condition of the poor oppressed slave, says:

"Trade, wealth and fashion ask you still to bleed, And holy men quote scriptures for the deed."

I confess, that it looks discouraging sometimes, when I reflect what a mountain of opposition we shall have to overcome, before we can effect the emancipation of the slave; but my faith is strong in the power of truth. The people of the North are rallying around its standard, and new societies are almost daily forming, tending to purify a corrupt public sentiment by scattering light and information around them, and the bright beam of the sun of liberty have already penetrated the dark mansion of the and pronounced dark, (and that morally to,) by prison house of slavery. And as tyranny and the benevolent Lafayette. oppression always dread the light of investigaso great, that it is painful to his vision and it than their slaves. What, the freeman who

principle in regard to voting, if there be a probable chance of advancing our cause?

The members of the society of Friends that

White we shall spend no less time and palms to ple of the United States. I scarce know where pouring upon its heart the living fire of truth, till it shall dissolve and melt down in penitence interest. It is agitating the whole nation, both and contempt of the Whigs, instead of their horrors, upon which an incarnate devil only, have exercised the elective franchise have given and tears for the wrongs it has inflicted upon the North and South, from Congress down to the their votes to those candidates for office who poor and the defenceless; yet we shall strive al- little debating school, and every discussion ad-

> For the Philanthropist. RECANTATION.

MR. EDITOR:- I transmit to you for publication in the Philantropist, a document that has very common—fair argumentation. The consequence was, as he said himself, he found his position untenable, and at once surrendered

it. He then immediately entered the ranks of the abolitionists, and like Paul began zealously to defend what he had before opposed. The first intimation of his change was the appearance of this production, which was circulated in the vicinity much to the chagrin of one party, what seems to give importance to it, is, that it may be considered his dying testimony. He did not survive his change of principles long. He was cut off with a few days sickness. 'The friends of abolition deeply regretted his premature death, as in their short sighted calculation a very sensible loss to the cause .-He was a young man of a shrewd discriminating judgment, and extensive reading, but of no grammatical education. In preparing it for the press, I have made a few corrections and omissions, but no material alterations. After an introductory remark he says:

"Property in fellow men-creatures en-dowed with all our faculties, and possessing all our qualities, equally shocks the feelings of humanity and the dictates of common sense. But if it is true, that the Divine Author of our existence, intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded powgoodness, and wisdom, as the object of a legal lomination, never rightly resistible, still we may demand of slave holders the evidence that they ever appreciated the proprietors instead of the property. He'd see no original difference. "For he hath made of one blood all nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth." It has been pretended, that notwithstanding the slaves were torn from their country and families, and are now miserable outcasts of the race, vet that this violation of the rights of humanity, was an improvement of their condition and rendered them more happy But who should judge of happiness? - Each man for himself and not one for another? Do slaves complain of on which they did not in Africa. but the more to embitter their condition, as they pass by to others, themselves unbenefitted by

Be gracious then O ye Lordly masters and nermit the slave to choose for themselves, what will constitute their happiness, and see if they do not prefer liberty with all its evils, rather than the contemplation of your grandeur, of which their distress make so large a part. It may still be urged that human happiness is so fantastic that each person creates it for himself: yet human misery of a more substantial nature, and more uniform throughout the family of

Here I take my leave of this subject. After a full investigation of it, having viewed it with scales of justice and truth. I have found mene tekle, written upon anti-abolition. I prize liberty for myself, and should prize it for my neighare so sound and self-evident, that we would bor, and should endeavor to promote his as my own. With a sincere attachment for the liberty of my fellow men, for the good of my country, WILLIAM MARLING.

Guernsey County, Ohio.

For the Philanthropist. EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

To a member of the Legislature, dated Jan-

DEAR SIR:-"You will I doubt not agree with me that our laws should be on the side of enlightened conscience, or conscience purified by ruth. And whenever legal enacments obstruct he strait road to public virtue, they strike at the

safety of the state. There is sir, and has been exhaling a miasm rom prejudice and ignorance, contaminating all who are exposed by susceptibility to its attack. And I hold it, as I before said my right and privilege to complain and protest against all violations, of those laws that God has directly enacted in his sacred statutes, and indirectly so in conscience, whose dictates when not seared will ever be in favor of virtue.

As an instance that our Legislature have set themselves against the most High and his annointed, I will refer you to those acts at its last session, called the Black Law. These laws, as it appears to my mind, can be as easily proved o be prohibiting to obey the laws of God, as the proposition that two and two are four. As another instance of the pestilential influence of this miasm, the indulgence to an almost unlimited extent of abuse and slander against a class of citizens holding the sentiments avowed by General Washington (theoretically in his letters and, and practically in his last will and testament,) Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush and a host of Revolutionary worthies. I sir, have assumed the right to investigate the abolition of slavery and the slavetrade; assumed did I say? it is my right and

duty.
What! shall a lover of his country slink behind one of the most bloody abominations that has ever disgraced any people, whether savage, babarian, or civilized, and shrink from its investigation? A putrid spot in his own country,

What do the patrons of Black Laws say in gation; mark how the monster howls and the slave state? Why, sir, that the laboring gnashes his teeth in anger! The effulgence is class in the free states are in no better condition

makes, or accepts terms, and receives from one to five dollars per day in no better 'condition,' than the one who gets a peck of corn a week, and whose yearly expenses at a maximum, clothing and all is forty dollars, to be put on a par with the farmer? I could bear with the imputation if I thought it was the result of ignorance, but when I sincerely believe it is intended to act as a quietus on the North, repel it .-I could point you to page and persons but I presume you are aware of the facts. You are apprised, sir, how many in the neighborhood of our penitentiaries feel, when having the products of honest labor brought into competition with that of the criminal.

Now what influence is the great Southern penitentiary whose victims are not criminals in any other sense than that God has given them a colored skin, producing on the respectability of human industry? Compare the principles of Southern men above referred to in reference to the working classes and the action of several Legislatures in the free states, to promote and protect this very system; and I ask, where is the freeman that would not tremble for his country.

I said sir, there was a class of our citizens who held the same abolition views of many of the fathers of this republic, and because their sons are following their examples, and obeying their injunctions, they are vilified and libeled by every contemptible demagogue whose only hope for office is predicated on keeping open the flood-gate of corruption and falsehood.

There is now engaged in this philanthropic cause, several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Methodist Protestant has expressed her abhorrence of slavery .-Friends at their various Meetings, Synods, Presbyteries, Conventions, and persons embracing different religous moral opinions all over the free states, with many hundreds in the slave. And are these the persons members of the Ohio Legislature, take pleasure in abusing?

We'll hasten to a close. The proposition to pass criminal laws for an evil that does not exist, is to me rather singular. I have known but one instance of marriage between a colored and a white person, and I have never heard of but the one in the free states; the preacher that married them was a Jackson, Van Buren, post master, as I was informed by persons of repectability, knowing the parties. Such marriages, if they existed, would sink all parties concerned, the white would be shut out from white society, the colored would be excluded from respectible colored society, and they would be like the Inglorious Ghosts in the Infer of Dante. their punishment would be, abandonment, by both classes. If a certain character had introduced the resolutions, I should have supposed that they were intended as a slur on abolitionists, but I saw they were in effect a terrible rebuke to the licentionsness of slavery. Its conversion of black persons to that of all colors, could not state such a law.

I believe, whenever the Southern conscience tened, slavery will cease there. and their laboring population will be changed from a people hated, and hating one another, to a community peaceful and happy. Where now as in my native state desolation talks abroad, there will be prosperity, with manufactures and fertilized fields. While at this time, the i ndependent freeman of the North is excluded by violations of the compact, then those affected by diseases, subject to cold latitudes, removable by a Southern, will find sweet home with the rights of conscience, and to southern citizens a hail of welcome will roll from the Green Mountains to the alluvial plains of the

Mississippi. The slanders and libels against abolitionists thay postpone this a little, but if we can form an estimate from the last year or two, the "Campbells are coming," and that too loaded with proclamations of liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. If I were ignorant of abolition principles and their legitimate results, though slightly diversified yet conveying to one point, the great good of all concerned, I should with cautiousness have expressed an opinion. But when I see demonstrated the views declared to be self-evident in our Declaration of Independence, by the doctrines of abolitionists, I will cheerfully give them God-speed. The human family will ever be classed, as is manifest from the very stricture of man's moral, intellectual, nature, aside from all the divesity of national peculiarities and conditional degrees. What should be the main object of a government toward these links of a human chain? To add durability to the stronger, and strength and firmness to the weaker .-How? by promoting those principles that are essential to hold class to class, each in its place a prop to a good government. It is lamentable sir, that our legislators are breaking up some of the main springs to human action, and instead of legislating to elevate all of every condition, proscribing some of the principal inducements to a qualification for peaceable and good citizenship. Have not our representatives turned aside from the weightier matters of the law, justice and judgment to oppress the weak?

If I were not writing to one who, I confidently believe, is actuated by pure motives, I should be on my guard in reference to the moral of this question, knowing, from the character of many politicians that if moral suasion is brought to bear they will vomit a flood of slime and slough to overwhelm its excellence.

In alluding to the action of religious bodies, I did not wish to convey the idea that the Union of church and state was any part of the object. By no means: it is slavery that struggles with a death grasp and to intwine in its coils the the religious and political institutions of this country. I could in this as in other instances point to documentory evidence. If, my dear sir, you doubt the patriotism of abolition, seek and you will find her principles pure as gold, and durable as adamant.

Most respectfully yours, &c.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, May 26, 1840.

The editor is absent this week, at the Anniversary, and will not return for some time There will be no paper of course, till week af-

For the Philanthronist. POPULARITY IN INDIANA.

As I have past for a long time by the name of an abolitionist, and the longer I profess that doctrine, the more I learn, therefore, I would wish to inform my reader how to be popular at this day. You must in the first place condemn every thing, and investigate nothing. Secondly, you must be a very warm partizan, slander and abuse every thing which does not come up to your standard. You must receive at the least five or six papers, all of your own party, and after that you must place more explicit confidence in them than you do in the Bible. You must do nothing to convince yourself or inform yourself on both sides of the question, altho' St. Paul tells us to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. You must prate very loud about democracy. You must thirdly concort a great many stories about the thefts of abolitionists, also of the "Niggers," about amalga-

Fourthly, by this time you can begin to electioneer, and to preach on this point. You must make the people believe you are opposed to Republicanism, deny the truth of the Declaration of our Independence which was written by Thomas Jefferson. Slip in a few words to slander Abolition, then huzza for Democracy. In so doing, you must pledge yourself to the people to persuade yourself if they will elect you, by rejecting abolition petitions, notwithstanding your oath binds you to support the Constitution of your state and the inter states .-You must be pledged to vote for all gag-laws, to stop the liberty of speech &c. &c.

When you speak from the stump, or on any other occasion, you must enumerate the great expense which the Nation has been at, in debaing on the reception of Abolition petitions, but von must not ever hint that the time is consumed by slave holders. You must then branch out on the glorious, benevolent, and philanthropical institution of Colonization, but must not hint that it was got up by slaveholders for their own purpose. After you have gone through this detail, it will then be in order to elap your hands, stand your hair straight up, roll your eyes in your head, look blue round the mouth, lay your ears close to your head; then you may expect the spirit of prophecy. Prophcy against abolitionists every thing that is frightful and disastrous. Then your fortune will be made-you are a popular man.

Springersville, Fayette co. Ia. A VIRGINIAN.

EMANCIPATION IN THE SOUTH. Economy, Wayne county, ?

Ia., May 8th, 1840. Dr. BAILEY:-If the following facts would in your estimation contribute in any manner to nterest your readers, or promote this most righteous cause in which you are engaged, they are at vour disposal. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., three gentlemen called at my residence, one of whom, I was personally acquainted with, and who has since informed me he is an aboliionist, though not attached to any abolition society. After the customary salutations were over, my friend informed me that the other two gentlemen were desiroous to make some inquiry, concerning abolition. "But I soon discovered, they had other business on hand. Their names were Capt. Henry Callens, and the Rev. David Adams, of the Methodist E. Church, in the Folstien Conference, both of Jefferson co. East Tennessee, and that they have the joint executors of the Will of Capt. John Hill deeased, of Jefferson co., East Tennessee, and that in Virtue of said Will, they had brought to this State, and county, 38 colored persons 34 of whom had formerly been slaves of the said Capt. John Hill deceased, and that the Testator had enjoined on them the Executors in his last Will and Testament, to see the said persons safely placed in some free State, or country, where they could enjoy their freedom, that they and brought them to this village, and were anxious to ascertain the nature of the laws of this State relating to colored persons, as well as to obtain all the information they could, as to the est means of securing their permanent freedom. They stated that there were 3 complete families, one of which consisted of both parents and 12 children, one freeman and two other colored men, one whose wife had purchased his freedom for \$600, \$500 of which was bequeathed to her by her master. Another man was ourchased by their joint contributions, as all of the heads of families, male and female, as well as such minors as were capable of taking care of themselves, were bequeathed cash and other property to the amount of from 3 to \$600, each. wo unmarried females had property from the same source amounting to upwards of \$1000. Their master gave them several good horses valued as per legacy \$100 each, and side saddles &c. I regret to state, that the youngest of these two females is not expected to survive her freedom long, as she appears to be in the last stage of the consumption. One child, a male, was born on the road, and the mother of it exults greatly that her son was free born. We, I mean the abolitionists, gave them the best re-

cention we were able, much to the annovance

of those good christians who hate slavery as

much as any body, but don't want the Niggers

among them. What is singular, the testator,

Capt. Hill, was not during life, or even in

death, a member of any religious denomination,

not justly be accused of Fanaticism. Neither did he emancipate his slaves in consequence of a mistaken death bed piety, so much regretted by the Colonizationists, as a clause in the vill, of which a certified copy was handed to me for inspection, says, that the desire of letting all his slaves free, occupied his mind for many years, more than all his other earthly cares toget Such are the very words, the executors

mended them to the care of the abolitions. dence in this village; others have got accomdifferent opinions on that subject. Rev. Mr. Adams told me that he had suggested to the their answer was, they would rather die or remain in slavery for ever than go there. One of the young women is particularly desirous of being educated, and will go to school immediately, as we have so far gained on public opinion, as to cause our school to be open for colored children. Many endeavors were made by the slaveocrats to break the will, but they all failed, and those gentlemen were compelled to give bond and security to the county they came from to the amount of \$12,400, that the said slaves should not become chargeable to the State of Tennessee or Jefferson co.

It is but justice to Capt. Hill to state that on his death bed, almost in his dying moments, he declared to a Minister of the Gospel that he was neither an Atheist or Deist, but his trust was in

Yours most repectfully. ANDREW SPILLARD, Cor. & Rec. Sec. Economy, Wayne co. A. S. S.

P. S. These gentlemen stated they were up informed cencerning the abolition movements in the North, and had but very imperfect knowledge of what had passed in the West Indies.

> For the Philanthropist. LYTLES CREEK A. S. SOCIETY.

In pursuance of notice given, a meeting convened at the school house at Lytles creek on Saturday, April 18th, 1840, for the purpose of forming an anti-slavery society, the meeting order on the Treasurer, and to devise such meawas organized by calling Artemas Nickerson sures as they may deem the most efficient for to the chair, and appointing James Linton Sec- the promotion of the general objects of the so-

the meeting on the object and necessity of forming anti-slavery societies.

and read, for the consideration of persons distagether with Blank books and stationary for posed to connect themselves with the society, the use of said soiciety. which was approved and adopted, and the names of twenty seven individuals were then united to the society at this meeting. After enrolled as members of the society. On motion.

J. Brook, M. F. Buffington, and J. Stout, were appointed a committee to nominate officers to serve the society.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That slavery and liberty being opposite, in that nation where both exist, there must of necessity be a continual warfare between them until one gains the mastery and exterminates the other.

Resolved. That the fear of creating divisions the anti-slavery cause is no good reason for avoiding such discussion, because it is better that a part should obey the command of Jehovah, to "open their mouths for the dumb," and to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go of petition on the part of the people, and of free free." than that all should continue regardless of the law of love, and in rebellion against God.

ses for anti-slavery meetings, or for refusing to lumbia. co-operate with the anti-slavery societies, be trays gross ignorance or hypocracy.

Resolved, That the Philanthropist is a faithful sentinel on the watchtower of liberty, and Congress, deserves the hearty approval of evshould receive the support of all in this country within whose bosoms burn the sacred fire that animated our fathers in their contest for inalien-

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the society made the following report, which was received, and they were elected ac-

President, Charles Haines, Vice President. Artemas Nickerson, Secretary, James Linton, Treasurer, Isiah Stout, Managers, Mary Hodev. Rachael Strotton and Emily Hartman. On motion, it was

Resolved. That the proceedings of this mee ing be published in the county, papers and the Philanthropist.

ARTEMAS NICKERSON, Ch'm JAMES LINTON, Sec.

For the Philanthrops

HAMILTON CO. A. S. SOCIETY, IA. Abstract of the proceedings of the Hamilton County Anti-Slavery Society in the State of

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the that is of any church. Consequently, he could ety of forming an anti-slavery society, when I was

The object of the meeting being expressed by

On motion

Benjamin Wheeler was called to the chair, and James P. Antiney appointed Secretary .-A lengthy and able address was then delivered before the meeting, by Asa Bales, on the sub-! ject of slavery, which was followed by numerous pertinent and cojent remarks from Levi R. Bowman, Dr. Alter, and others upon the this place, and departed on the 3d day after same subject. After which, a portion of the ther arrival, taking with them the good wishes meeting agreed to form themselves into a socieof all friends of humanity. The parting scene ty for the purpose of meliorating the condition between them and the blacks was very affecting, of that suffering and much degraded class of Some of them have taken up a temporary resi- people, who are dragging out a life of affliction and wretchedness under the galling chains of modations in the vicinity, and all appear to be slavery in America. A committee of three perindustriously inclined. Those gentlemen in sons were then appointed by the chair, to draft formed me that they thought that Colonization a Constitution for the society, and present it to judicious manner in which Dr. Bailey has conwas a good thing, and that it had the ultimate the next meeting. A committee of five persons emancipation of the slave population in view, were also, at the same time appointed to forbut, thought it was rather a slow process. Per- ward to the next meeting, the names of suitable mit me to observe, that they left here with very persons to fill the appropriate offices of the society. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the house of James P. Antrim. in the blacks the idea of their going to Liberia, but Town of Westfield, on the 7th day of the 3d month 1840, at one o'clock P. M. on said day. B. WHEELER, Ch'm.

J. P. ANTRIM, Sec.

Third Month, 7th, 1840. Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting again convened. The meeting being called to order ov B. Wheeler Chairman, an able address was then delivered by Asa Bales on the subject of again in a private house in one of the extremislavery, which was followed by numerous remarks on the same subject, by Dr. Alter, and others. After which, the committee heretofore appointed to draft a Constitution for the society, presented one similar to those of other anti-slaed. The committee appointed for that purpose, then presented the following names, to

fill the several offices of the society, which were unanimously adopted, to wit: For President, Levi R. Bowman, Vice Pres. Israel Haines, for Secretary, James P. Antrim, and for Treasurer, Asa Bales. After which, five members were chosen to act in conjunction with the aforesaid officers as an Executive Committee of the Society: agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, whose powers and duties are, to meet on their own adjournments, to fill their own vacancies, and those of Secretary and Treasurer, to regulate the time and place of holding the general meetings of the society; conduct the receipts, and disbursements thereof, by ciety. The society being thus organized, a subscription was then opened in the face of the Arnold Buffirm very appropriately addressed meeting, and liberal contributions made by members of the society and others present, for the the purpose of procuring Anti-Slavery The draft of a constitution was then produced Books and Pamphlets to constitute a Library,

> An encouraging increase of members were which the meeting adjourned until next, in

J. P. Antrim. Sec.

Fourth Month, 25th, 1840. Agreeably to a previous arrangement of the Executive Committee the Society met at the Friends meeting house at Westfield, and the meeting being called to order by the Vice Pres-

Asa Bales was called upon to deliver a lecture left the house-many of their own company on the subject of slavery, who performed the same in a very able and appropriate manner .in religious societies by the discussion of (An increase of members was then added to our list, making our number, in all, sixty-one.)

After which, the following resolutions were Resolved, 'That all, who either value the right

debate on the floor of Congress, or regard the Divine command to plead the cause of the poor Resolved, That the testimony of any reli- and oppressed, or seek to avert from our begious society against a hireling Ministry, has no loved, but guilty country, the impending judg- have been organized. more bearing upon the employment of persons ments of Heaven, are called upon to make to plead the cause of the oppressed, than it has prompt and persevering exertions to pour upon ny as a plea of excuse for refusing meeting hou- ry and the slave-trade in the District of Co-

Resolved. That the manly and independent course of Mr. Slade in vindicating the rights of the people to petition their Representatives in ery friend of our Republic institutions.

Resolved, That two copies of the proceedings of this society be made out by the Secretary, wife. one of which, to be forwarded to Editor of the Indiana Journal at Indianopolis, and the other to the Editors of the Philanthropist at Cincinnati Ohio, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned until next in

J. P. ANTRIM, Sec.

For the Philanthropsst. RESOLUTIONS OF THE GEORGETOWN SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Georgetown, Harison county, Ohio, Anti-Slavery Society, held the 9th of May, 1840, the following resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That "duty to God and humanity requires of abolitionists fidelity to their anti-slavery principles and professions, in whatever sphere they may be called to act."

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to the recent attempt by some abolitionists of New York and others, to form a third political party based on anti-slavery principles, believing it n the Friends meeting house, at Westfield on triumph of our noble enterprise. Because such

of power, influence on both the parties now divi- "lie and do not the truth," then the language to ding, and which in the nature of things, willcon- us is, "ye are of your father the devil, and his tinue to divide the country.

Resolved, That we hereby request and instruct | ginning." our delegates to the annual meeting of the State Society, to use their influence to procure a de- of, there are none to compare with pro-slavery cided expression of opinion against the nomina- christian professors; and the reason is perfectly tion of candidates by abolitionists as a third or obvious. A pro-slavery christian being a contraseparate political party.

with James G. Birney and those who think and yet we have full confidence in their integrity, pelled to depend solely on lying for even a shahonesty and disinterested devotion to the cause

ducted the Philanthropist, and trust the Executive committee will not fail to secure his servi-WM. E. LUKENS, Prest.

ISAAC LEWIS, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist, LETTER FROM MR. BUTTS. Mansfield, May 9th, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER BAILEY:

My last to you left me at Columbus, which place I left on the same day, and arrived in Delaware co., and commenced my labors on Saturday the 27th. On Sabbath I held forth in Berlin to a small audience, and on Monday lectured

ties of the township. My audiences were not very large on either day, owing to the rain and mud. On Tuesday, bro. Streeter and myself rode to Peru, where, on Wednesday, I lectured to a very respectable audience, whose abolition very societies, which was unanimously adop- zeal or desire to hear had led them out, despite of mud and swollen streams.

On Thursday I rode to Delaware town, bu found it impossible to get up a meeting thereand on Friday proceeded to Waldo, where bro. Streeter was so severely mobbed, a few days before. The sovereign mob had given out word that there could be no more lecturing there; but somehow, through their remissness or fear, I lectured twice on different days, and had not the

slightest disturbance. On Monday I traveled through deep mud 17 miles to Mt. Gilead, where I was to lecture at 2 o'clock, P. M. When I arrived at the place I found it well filled with the conservatives of the public peace, who were so desirous of quiet that they would ride me on a rail if I attempted to disturb it. The meeting house I found well filled on one side and in the middle with very respectable citizens and their wives, from the country about, and on the other side with Judge Lynch and his ministerials. Finding that it would be useless to attempt to lecture, I sent off for a bible and took a text for a regular sermon. I dwelt for considerable over an hour on some of the fundamental doctrines of the Scriptures which had an easy application to the cause of with the closest attention. After an hour and a half I came to the application, and even then the mob listened for a time with attention; but the leaders thought it would not do to let it pass off so peaceably, and so broke in. At first one would interrupt, the rest would not join, wishing to hear. Some ten or twenty of them however, made a great disturbance; but it did not interrupt the talk as nature had blessed me with a pair of lungs that could make as much noise as they An hour of this detestable state of things, bro't them to their seats again all quiet, and finding that the lecture would proceed to its end, they staving behind to hear. After half an hour of quiet I brought my lecture to a close, and we all peacefully dispersed. A great many heard us for

mob, remained to hear, and owned themselves On Tuesday I lectured at Mr. David Wood's, two miles south of Gilead, to a respectable congregation without the least disturbance; and if my talk had not continued so long and I had not been in so much of a hurry, a society would

the first time, -and many though they come to

On Wednesday attended the County meeting of the Delaware co. A. S. Society, at Eden .apon the employment of Lawyers, Doctors, or the next winters session of Congress, an increa- The meeting was quite interesting-most of the School Masters, and that the use of said testimo- sing flood of petitions for the abolition of slave- time was occupied by Esq. Barnes of Delaware. and myself, in a discussion on the political action resolution; -- at the close of the debate a majority voted in favor of going "to the utmost verge of constitutional power."

I came to Knox county with brother Streeter, to stir them up, and attend their annual meeting next week; but have myself to proceed immediately home, owing to the ill health of my

The cause is going ahead-new converts every day-old friends are very much encouraged. and the political parties fear us very much. In behalf of the poor,

Your fellow-laborer,
L. D. Burrs. For the Philanthropist. LYING. Clinton County, Ohio, ? 4th month, 30th, 1840.

And all liars shall have their portion in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.' Prov. 21-8.

DR. BAILEY:

It seems to me that at this time there is especial occasion for calling the attention of christian professors to the text above quoted.

Lying is the besetting sin of many who are vainly flattering themselves that they are servants of Him in whose mouth no guile was found. least a portion of the "Friends" in this county. Our holy and blessed Redeemer was himself the who have shut their doors against me, on the personification of truth-"I am the way, the present occasion. It seems that before I arrived citixens of Westfield and its vicinity, was held fraught with danger to the speedy and complete TRUTH and the life." Seeing it is declared "his here, an individual who had been spending some servants ve are whom ye yield yourselves ser- time in Indiana, returned to this county, and rethe 22d day of the 2nd month, 1840, for the triumph can only, in our opinion, be effected by vants to obey," we have a criterion whereby to ported, that I was practising a gross deception purpose of taking into consideration the propri- eschewing the corruptions always attendant on judge; -- if we walk in the footsteps of the flock upon Friends in Indiana, by representing my-

works ye will do, for he was a liar from the he-

Of all liars that I have ever met with or heard diction in terms, all professors who are pro-sla-Resolved, That while we differ so essentially very must of necessity be hypocrites; and all hypocrites are liars; and this particular descripact with him in relation to the expediency of the tion of hypocrites, having no argument founded formation of a separate or third political party, in truth whereby to sustain their cause, are comdow of plausibility for the inimical position which they occupy; and inasmuch, as even Resolved, That we take pleasure in express- with lying, they cannot maintain their causeing our approbation of the able, impartial and their only hope centres in so slandering the advocates of the cause of universal freedom, and universal righteousness, as to destroy their influence. While the mobocrats who more honestly avow themselves servants of the wicked one. throw upon our persons "rotten eggs." these hypocritical pretenders to great sanctity and holiness more basely strive, secretly to cast a stigma upon our characters; an act of meanness. which sinks the hypocrite as much below the rotten egg hero, as he is below an honest man. Humble as I am. I have been assailed in divers places with base slander, and generally by perons who make great pretensions to superior purity and righteousness.

Pelting with rotten eggs is so weak a devise for opposing a good cause, that I almost doubt whether the devil has any hand in it;but that he is the prime-mover of all the hypocritical slanders, cast upon the servants of Him. who came "to preach deliverance to the captives, and to set at liberty them that are bruised," no one can doubt. I have traced back some of those vile slanders to their origin, and I have a goodly list of names of persons, who like crows feed only on carrion,-these names I can assure their owners shall have an immortality of fame, in the history which will be published of this great and glorious reformation; and I would recommend to all anti-slavery lecturers to do the

The hypocrisy of the Pharisees was severely lengunced by our Savior, and was recorded and transmitted to us for our instruction; and an account of the Phariseeical hypocrisy in the present case cannot fail of showing to future generations that all such opposition to the work of the Lord, in the end, brings infamy only upon the

In conclusion I would respectfully suggest to the friends of truth and righteousness the expediency of forthwith organizing a national Anti-Lying Society, with auxiliaries in all the nonslave-holding states. And I would recommend an immediate issue of a large edition of Amelia Opie's essays on lying for gratuitous distribution exclusively among pro-slavery christian professors. It will be furnishing them with a looking glass in which to see themselves as they are human rights. The whole audience listened seen by others, and will doubtless be the means of the reformation of some of them.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

For the Philanthropist. LETTER FROM ARNOLD BUFFUM. Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, ? 4th mo. 25th, 1840.

Dear Sir-At the date of my last communieation. I had just commenced laboring in this county; since which I have attended and lectured in upwards of twenty meetings, the most of which have been well attended; and there is generally manifested an increasing interest in the cause. The rotten egg gentry seem to have given over their opposition, and to have become convinced, that so long as the colored man is enslaved, the liberty of the white man is very insecure; so that now, the only difficulties in the way of our cause, are found in the cold-hearted apathy of the phlegmatic, and the phariseeical cant of the hypocrite.

I find in many places among the heads of the church, true disciples of Him, who came "to preach deliverance to the captives, and to set at liberty them that are bruised." These of course. freely open their meeting houses, for the cry of the poor to be heard, -and when we have meetings in meetings houses, they are usually large and solemn; and we are often encouraged with abundant evidence of the divine presence and blessing, to the reaching of the understanding and the hearts of opposers, and to their conversion to the truth. But where meeting houses are under the control of ignorant or bigoted persons. and are shut against this righteous cause, and we are compelled to hold our meetings in schoolhouses, or dwellings, or in the fields, or highway, we cannot expect the same degree of attention and solemnity, and thus the Lord's work is greatly hindered by its professed friends .-May the Lord in Mercy open their eyes to see their error, and bring them to speedy repentance for the same.

It is indeed an awful thing when professing christians "stop their ears at the cry of the poor" -and still more dreadful when they throw obstructions in the way of those, who would gladly hear the mournful crv.

I know of no spectacle which we can contemplate, that is more deplorable, than that of an old man vainly flattering himself that he is serving the Lord, by tithing mint, anise and cummin. while he is turning a deaf ear to the tale of suffering and woe which comes up through some poor beggar, pleading for mercy, for millions of the wretched victims of oppression in this guilty. nation. I think it but a duty, and at the same time it is to me a real pleasure, to exonerate at

not; in addition to which, it was also reported, that I was creating great divisions in the Society in Indiana: wherefore, regarding me as a deceiver, I understand, the inquiry was raised in their monthly meeting, whether it would be proper to open their houses for me, and decided in the negative. Had the reports been true, their decisthat they did not, before acting upon a slanderous report, take measures to ascertain whether it were true or false.

I had a meeting in the Hicksite Friends' mee- an hour ting house at Centre, soon after my arrival;but that house being small, and the Orthodox Friends' house at the same place being large, it was proposed to have another meeting there, and the general im pression, so far as I learned seemed to be, that the Orthodox Friend's house would be opened, since they were now satisfied that the reports were false. The time arrived, and a large concourse of people assembledtwice as many as could get into the Hicksite's Friend's house; but the other being locked, as many as could get in entered, and I began to address them. I understand that one of the trustees of the Orthodox house went for the key, but it was refused to him, and that seeing so many people, who had come there to hear "the cry of the poor," who were unable from the want of room in the house, a member of the Orthodox meeting entered a window, and unbarred the doors, and some one came into the meeting where I was speaking, and stated that the other house was open, and that the meeting would adjourn to that house, whither we went, where we had much the largest meeting that I have attended in the county, and hundreds gave a most attentive car to "the cry of the poor," and good was done, and I am informed that no complaint has been made of those who opened the house. It cannot be that Friends who have so long seen the sinfulness of slavery can much longer anywhere refuse their meeting houses to such as are crying in the ears of the people for those who are not permitted to cry for themselves.

On the 20th I held a public debate in the Pres byterian meeting house in Wilmington, with Dr. Lomax. It was attentively listened to, for nearly six hours, by a large and attentive audience, who at the close, by a unanimous vote, taken by rising, rejected the Doctor's resolution and adopted mine. Give us free discussion and we have nothing to fear. Slavery is the opposite of human liberty and happiness; in the nation where it exists it will be continually making encroachments upon the liberties and the happiness of the people, until it establishes itself in absolute dominion, with the rights of the people prostrate in ruins. Public opinion is the atmosphere, in which floats national good or evil; free discussion is the breeze which will drive away the fogs and mists of error, and establish the clear sunshine of truth.

ARNOLD BUFFUM. For the Philanthropist. WESTERN RECORDER.

Thine for the truth.

Pittsburgh, May 8th, 1840.

DR. BAILEY: You will excuse the liberty I take, in calling your attention to the conduct of a paper, which world. you wisely refused to exchange with.

In the 37th number of that paper, the following remarks will be found in reference to the Philanthropist, being the third or fourth time, I believe, that similar language has been used in reference to you, since you refused to exchange with the Recorder.

"But bro. Boyd thinks a portion of the Methodist P. church has proved recreant totheir principles by opposing the discussion of the subject of Now, suppose we admit this to be true, should we be held responsible for the misgivings of others? No man in the country has vapored more about free discussion than Dr. Bailey of the Philanthropist, who is at the head of the abolition press of this State. When he insinuated that we were pledged to silence on the anti-slavery question, we proposed to him to open our columns to what he might write on the subject of American slavery, if he would give us an equal amount of his for what we might write on the subject of Ecclesiastical slavery. But the Doctor backed out by abusing us and withholding his exchange. Now would it be right to hold Mr. Boyd responsible for this ungentlemanly conduct of his, brother abolitionist, who abandoned his principles of free discussion in such an ill humor?'

I think the cause of truth, and the characte of the church of which you are a member, would seem to require that the conduct of the Recorder should be presented by you before the readers of the Philanthropist. Such is the opinion of several of your friends in this part of the country. It is not for that paper to open or shut its columns on the subject of slavery, if it fulfills its agreement with the two Conferences which promised to sustain it. They were to be open and remain so. If that paper will deny that such is the fact. I have ample proof to sustain my assertion. I hope you will comply with the wishes of your friends if it be not too great a sacrifice of your feelings to condescend to notice the conduct of that paper.

The foregoing comes from a friend in Pennsylvania. The course of the Western Recorder is certainly disingenuous and unchristian But the editor, we fear, cannot be reached by any rebuke from us. He is at liberty to rail at us. whenever he sees proper.

We are fully convinced of the soundness of Professor Turney's advice to editors-to let God take care of their characters, and mind the business they are appointed to do. We hope therefore our friends about Pittsburgh will excuse us, if we take no further notice of the Recorder's unhappy reflections .- ED. PHIL.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice. a meeting of the Ashtabula County Anti-Slavery Society was held at New Lyme on Wednesday, the 29th April, and was called to order by the President. Dr. O. K. HAWLEY. On motion A. M. GRIF-FING was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Rev. Mr. Carter.

treatment of American slaves.

pointed a committee to draft resolutions and prepare business for the meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned for half

AFTERNOON. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tenney. Remarks by the same.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions eported the following:

Resolved, That slavery in the United States is a moral and political evil of great magnitude, threatening the extinction of those principles of liberty on which our free government is based, and portending the indignant retribution of a just God, who is the avenger of human

Resolved, That as patriots, philanthropists, and Christians, we are bound to use all lawful and prudent means for its speedy and entire ab-

Resolved. That we deem it inexpedient for Abolitionists now to act as a distinct political

majority of the present Congress on the subject

Christian abolitionists to maintain earnest and the monthly concert of prayer for the slave.

ers, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this county and in the Philanthropist.

On motion the meeting adjourned. O. K. HAWLEY, President. A. M. GRIFFING, Sec'y pro tem.

For the Philanthropist. HOW TO REMOVE GREAT EVILS.

The following article selected for the Philanthropist from the February number of a Unita- ality and corruption. rian Magazine, entitled "The Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters, edited by Rev. E. of Christ, to remove the great evils of the honestly applied to this subject, it could not stand

firmly fixed in midst of christendom as if the gos- every man master of himself and of his vine truth is too feeble to affect them. They nition of slavery is, the depriving a man of all stand like heaps of snow in the moonshine, which his rights:—of his right to liberty, for he is a ever to be removed, it must be by the immediate to his children, for they are his master's: to edder its express action. As we see daily that a wear him out or to starve him: to every thing we must explain what we mean by immediate men of the North generally, than Henry Clay. sanctified man, because he does not apply to Christianity allows this? Can any one believe tion is made to them of the principles which ful desolation? Is it not clear that if Christ regenerally prevail.

perance, slavery and war,

Instead of being removed by the indirect off from our land. merce. It deals with them as intrinsic and es- tion of christian nations. * * of the items of the national prosperity. War is national well-being, and provided for, even in system, licenses every offence. And do you time of peace, by an expenditure greater than is suppose, that when christianity has done its dily to effect the desired end. appropriated to any other subject. And the re- whole work, penetrated society through and wards of the public honor are certainly not with- through, such an institution can stand? When ence to this subject? He can at least inform held from a man who has become wealthy by the Prince of Peace shall have been permitted to himself, and think and feel correctly, respecting manufacturing or retailing what has beggared reign in Christendom, and take command of its it; and that is what every man should desire hundreds, or who is affluent by the toil of slaves affairs, do you believe his disciples will fight?- & endeavor to do, were it only for his own sake, or who has made thousands desolate in the but- In that day the principles of his religion and the respecting any moral question which frequently cheries of battle. What we say then is that laws of his realm will be directly applied to ev- forces itself upon his notice, and concerning here are these three great scourges of the race, ery subject; business, professions, politics, which which he can scarcely avoid taking up some o-

esting description of the general condition and making a strenuous application to them of the with the doctrine of the weapon. That compascience; & may continue to do so forever. He been instances of this-instances occurring whose regular business promotes intemperance, the slaveholder, the warrior, may, on general with their still bloody fingers, perceiving there principles and on all subjects but one, be a con- the Divine disapprobation of wrath, strife, and scientious, tender-hearted, and just man; that revenge, and the Divine benediction on love, he is not so on that one subject, is only because gentleness, forbearance and peace, and overcome he has not made immediate application of those by the unselfish, tender-hearted, philanthropic general principles to the case in hand. So too life of Jesus, have been struck with horror at the generous, humane; and yet from habit, or inat- earned them bread, that they might have a claim evils to continue, because it does not apply to the children of God. * * The inferthem the same principles which decide its judg- ence from all this fairly is, that we are to look

Resolved, That in the course pursued by the The general opinion on the subject and the gen- in the case of a community actually subjected to of slavery, we see the same design and spirt the evil. The check was at last given and the mers, and all who desire the progress of man, manifested as heretofore to crush the hopes of plague began to be stayed, only when it occurr- is plain. They must not waste themselves in the slave, and trample upon the rights of the ed to christian men to bring their christian prin- generalities, but attempt the removal of specific Resolved. That as prayer is the strong wea- subject. When this was done, there arose a cor- And as the reachers of the gospel are reformers pon of Christian warfare, we earnestly desire all rect appreciation of the real state of affairs; the and philanthropists by their profession, the same constant prayer to God that the bonds of opres- Divine Law, and a well-principled community sion may be loosed, and especially to observe became evident. The reform was to be carried perfectly through, by a continuance of the same Resolved, That as the church forms and di- method; by applying the power and authority evil, personal and social, by name; they must rects public sentiment on all moral subjects, the of christianity, in every way, directly as well, apply their doctrine as well as ut'er it. American church is imperiously called upon to as indirectly, to the consciences of the deluded take strong and decided ground against the sin and the vile, and to the removal of the causes of temptation and corruption. Let there be this The above resolutions were ably advocated thorough direct action of the religious principle, by Messes. Owen, Goodman, Tenney, and oth- and the evil will soon disappear. That it dares yet show its miscreant front in the face of day. is evidence how far we are from being governed by the religion we profess. If we were, it would be christian America, and not Pagan China, that would now be exhibiting the sublime spectacle of the fathers of the people pouring into the bosom of the ocean the great instrument of social demoralization. But alas L Christendom s. parates its morality from its politics; and is far more garnest to watch over the increasing wealth of the people than to guard them against immor-

"Take the next instance, slavery.

"How is it that this has existed and been ex-"How are the great evils of the world to be presented to the mind more utterly irreconcilable of equity must be observed even when they con- dark spirit of slavery add any thing to his chanremoved? * * * There are great than christianity and slavery. Christianity is flict with the rules which expediency would pre- ces of success in the coming contest? evils in society,—great, crying, inveterate evils, the doctrine of human equality before God, and which have thus far withstood all the indirect the law of universal justice and benevolenceinfluences of christianity, and seem to be as which denies all selfishness, and makes pel favored them. The secondary action of di- rights. But the most simple and obvious defiand direct, not the reflected and indirect power ucation, for the means are refused him; to his man may live in the midst of a christian com- that man can look to, except the mercy of Almunity and yet remain a selfish, worldly, un- mighty God. And does any one suppose that himself the principles which prevail around him; that christianity, with its lessons of freedom and so sinful customs may prevail in the midst of a brotherhood and love, could pervade society, and moral community, simply because no applica- yet leave a single human creature in such dreadally reigned in Christendom, slavery would be "This may be seen distinctly in the case impossible? Thank God for the assurance that of three most extensive and giant evils-intem- he should reign; for it is an assurance that the

The exercise commenced with prayer by the eral diffusion of christianity—but so situated in therefore, christians will no longer be seen with be confined to his own breast. They will natu- berries which the forests afforded, venturing occasion The Rev. Mr. Goodman (from personal ob- protection and challenge honor; and there can It has been so with them thus far, because they servation in the Southern States) Gave an inter- be no prospect of banishing them, except by have refused to compare the doctrine of the book direct prohibition of the religious and moral law. rison cannot be evaded forever, it must be made. On motion,-B. Owen, Esq., Rev. Mr. They have thus far defied the vague and gener- Whoever shall make it honestly, will find the ion would have been most proper. I only regret Goodman, and G. W. St. John, Esq. were ap- alizing way in which duty is addressed to con-

> the community may, on general principles, be enormous inconsistency of Christendom; and pervaded by a public opinion enlightened and, have abandoned the profession of arms which tention, or interest, may allow the most serious to the bread of Heaven, and be numbered among ment in other affairs. Until this is done no for the removal of the great evils which still inconsiderable change or progress can be expec- fest society, to nothing else than the direct agency of Christianity, expressly applied for the pur-"This is strikingly exemplified in the case of pose of moving them. Its indirect action, as intemperance. The gospel was preached, civ- experience has evinced, may be resisted, neutralilization advanced, manners became refined, and ized or evaded. But its direct application has temperance was on the acknowledged list of so- always proved mighty to the pulling down of cial and christian virtues. Yet intemperance strong holds; it never yet was known to fail in daily increased, and grew into a terrific plague. the case of an individual faithful to himself, or eral discountenance of religion failed to check its influence. The duty, therefore, of all reforciples to bear actively and strongly on this very evils, and the accomplishment of specific good. character and degree of its consistency with the duty applies to their labors in the pulpit-if they mean to help the purification of society and do any thing towards the complete triumph of virtue and happiness, they must give battle to all

> > (Selected for the Philanthropist.) DUTY.

H. W. JR.

From the Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters. Extract from the article in the Jan. number, "American Slavery as it is."

"But would immediate abolition be safe?-is

question often asked; and it has been often anright. Aye, it is retorted, but the very question says any thing, that "Harrison is not everything question of expediency and the calculation of to retract. Will he do it? consequences. We cannot of course be expected to enter upon a full discussion of it here .scribe. Now we consider freedom a debt which in his present condition, injustice and oppression the South. which ought to be left off "without regard to consequences." or rather the consequences should be left with God, in firm faith that obediemancipation.

"The people of the North cannot, by any dian eventful blessing, its immediate effect would bondage shall be broken, and the curse be taken be many and long continued evils. Something or both? of this kind is now experienced in the island of moral and religious influences which prevail, it "And the other portentous evil,—war—the Jamaica, from the want of hearty co-operation happens, on the contrary, that society, acting by game of Kings, the grand interest of public on the part of the planters in the work of eman- the impression, that Harrison is identified with its authorized agents, regards and treat them as men, the chief charge of government, to which cipation. The abolition of slavery in this couna part of its established economy, to be sustain- in the administration of public affairs, every try can be effected only by the slaveholders themed by its laws and yielding certain benefits to the thing else that is dear and desirable is compelled selves, or a majority of them in each state, bestate. It appears not to dream of their extinc- to give way; to which education and arts and coming sensible of the injustice of the system tion any more than of the extinction of com- morality are held secondary, even in the legisla- and being willing to put an end to it, This circumstance, though it will delay the final consumsential elements of the social order, and legislates | What have christian nations to do with such a mation, will cause it to be effected at last under about them as soberly as about education or thing as this? It has not one feature of chris. the most favorable circumstances, and with the manufactures. This remark is less true of tianity in it. * * For what is least possible suffering or inconvenience to either intemperance than of the other two evils; but it? A celebrated statesman has defined it, that party. The blacks will be conciliated to their until lately even intemperance was scarcely state in which nations are trying which shall do former masters by the great act of justice which go against the South because it is the South; nor known to the law except as an item of commerce the other the most harm;" and this certainly is they have done, and the whites will be dispos- will I go for the North because it is the North; and revenue-licensed, taxed, and authorized, not the description of a christian state. Ano- ed to make every provision and exertion neces- but I go against domestic slavery which has fixexcepting in those instances in which it led to ther distinguished person has said, that it is a sary to secure the success of the experiment ed itself upon the fairest portions of our othersome other gross evils. Slavery is treated by virtual repeal of the ten commandments'-a des- which they have voluntarily made. Such an ethe law as so much property, a portion of the cription equally just and comprehensive. For mancipation we hold to be, at all times, the duty national wealth, protected in our statute books, how shall the right to war be supported, when of our Southern fellow-citizens, whether they and registered in all the statistical tables as one killing and adultery and theft are prohibited? . are sensible of it or not. This duty we should * * Religious and moral individuals ure upon them with all brotherly kindness, and continually kept in view in all provisions for the in the camp, there may be; but the camp, as a entervor to awake them to a sense of it by all the wise means calculated most surely and spee-

"What can a person at the North do in referthese flowing and inexhaustable fountains of mis- now escape the superficial ordeal, will then be pinion, either from prejudice or examination .ery and crime-not only unchecked by the gen- no longer separated from morality. In that day But the influence of his sentiments can hardly than two months he had subsisted upon the roots and

utes to swell the force of a beneficial influence. what is his opinion on this interesting question.

WHITE SLAVERY .-- EXTRACT.

"Freedom is the full possession and perfect ecurity of rights. By a oneside, reading, examining and thinking, by predjudice, passion, and headlong party spirit, we fearfully endanger, if not absolutely renouce our rights. We are, therefore, in a greater or less degree, without our constitutional Freedom. This is WHITE SLAVERY! White Slavery, like a leprosy, penetrates the whole body of our nation to its very joints and narrow, and covers it all over with open sore or oncealing Scab. THE REMEDY which is 'rational, just safe and certain" is "read, and think independently, and impartially, and thoroughly on the opposite sides of Political (and other) questions about which our leading men are divided."

> For the Philathropist. Ordination.

On the 15th instant, at Georgetown Ohio, Mr. Benjamin Templeton, a man of color, was ordained as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Ripley. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Rankin, Rev. James Gilliland presided you, I know he will.

and gave the charge.

For the Philanthropist. MISREPRESENTATION. Galina, 4th mo. 30th, 1840.

RESPECTED FRIEND:-Thou hast doubtless noticed the remarks my friend Medary, in relation to my letter published in the Philanthropist, and re-published in the Statesman, not long since. In these 1cmarks he says that my "letter shows as clearly

as anything can, that Harrison is everything the

abolitionists desire." What will he say now, since the abolition convention has nominated a candidate of its own? He ought to retract. Will he do it? Again-what will friend Medary say of Gen. Harrison's letter to the distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, in which he enswered, that it must always and necessarily be dorses the opinions expressed in his celebrated safe under the government of a just God to do Vincennes speech? Why, he must say, if he

The extract from Gen. Comb's speech at New Orleans, also shows that Gen. Harrison is far We will merely express an opinion. We ac- from being an abolitionist, notwithstanding the knowledge that the consideration of consequen- democratic prints have so often and so pertinaces has legitimately a wide jurisdiction in the de- ciously charged him with being one. All the cision of questions of social morality. But, with circumstances taken together, and in an especial S. Gannett," and published by W. Crosby & co. tended, notwithstanding that this is a christian our present light, we deny that all such ques- manner the letter, to the South Carolina mem-Boston, is submitted to the candid perusal of all nation? For the reason just named—that christions can be so settled. There are some things ber of Congress, prove that, although General the professing christian readers of this paper by tendom separates its politics from morality, and which must be done 'without regard to conse- Harrison may have been nominated because he may ask themselves whether they are doing as true happiness of the people. But it is evident regard to consequences, if he has the means, and men of the North, he is still disposed to truckle clippers and the same num must leave off injustice and oppression without no doubt fondly hopes, to favor his prospects demned. L. before it for a day; since no two ideas can be regard to consequences. In general, the rules there. But will Harrison's subserviency to the by Lt. Williamson.—Herald.

> This is certainly a question he ought to have ought to be paid to the slave, and holding him asked himself before he despatched his letter to

Does he not know that whilst he stood aloof from the slave question, thousands of the freemen of the North would have cheerfully given ence to the simplest and deepest ideas of right him their votes, who cannot give them to him if defy the reflected light of that planet, but melt slave; of his right to property, for he is proper- which He has written upon our hearts, will even- he avows himself hostile to universal liberty?away in the direct rays of the sun. If they are ty himself; to his wife, for she is his master's: tually prove conducive to the highest good to all For, be it remembered, General Harrison was concerned. We believe, consequently, that im- not nominated because any body supposed he mediate abolition is right, and a duty, and will was an abolitionist, but because he was less obof christian truth. They must be brought un- life, for he is at the mercy of a task-master to be safe. To make ourselves fully understood, noxious to the friends of Abolition and the free-

Again, does not General Harrison know, that his "confidential commistee" had pledged him rect act, abolish slavery. The General Govern- to "make no further declaration of his princiment cannot do it, except in the territories and ples for the public eye, whilst occupying his districts under its immediate jurisdiction. If present position"? How will many of his noreither of these parties could, and actually should thern friends feel when they discover the open effect the object contrary to the wishes of the violation of this pledge by the General himself? mass of the Southern people, though emancipa- Will they not spurn the man who appears so tion, however effected, would undoubtedly prove much to undervalue his own pledge, and at the same time either their own sincerity or honesty.

The democratic prints, as well as individual members of that party, are striving hard to make abolitionists. The abolitionists, say they, can have no motive in voting for Van Buren, because they have nothing to hope for from him: but from Harrison, as an unpledged candidate, they may, by possibility, at least, obtain some favor. But even upon this assumption they can have no hone any more. I go most decidedly and emphatically against any truckling to the anti-democratic spirit of slavery, whether in Martin Van Buren or in William Henry Harrison. I do not wise free and happy country, cankering to the very core, the moral sense of our whole community, north as well as south; trampling upon the rights, civil, moral and religious, of near three millions of human beings; marring the best interests of those who are the subjects of it, whether as master or slave; and cursing, with its poisonous influence, even the very soil on which

In great haste, Respectfully thine, W. HANCE.

SELECTIONS. From the Youths Cabinet. The kind girl. In the autumn of 1838, a slave who had succeeded in making his escape from bondage, in one of the south-

ern cities, reached the State of Pennsylvania. For more

the midst of the community as even to command the bible in one hand and the sword in the other. rally be expressed, and will have their effect on obtain something more substantial to satisfy the cravings other minds and hearts. It is of the thoughts of hunger. When he arrived in Pennsylvania, the seaand feelings of individuals, that the mighty a- sou was so far advanced that the woods supplied him with but little sustenance. The apples were gathered gent, public opinion, is composed. Every one from the orchards, and the vegetables from the fields. who is gained over to truth and right, contrib- During three days, or rather nights, (for he remained quiet in the day time lest he should be discovered and betrayed he had wandered tasting almost nothing. His hunger Let no man think it a matter of indifference became so great, that at last he resolved to seek the about of man. The sun was just setting as he reached the public road. His fears for his safety were then so great, that he concluded to wait until the dusk of evening should conceal his person from the scrutiny of those who he might chance to pass. Accordingly he scated himself in the corner of the fence to wait for the desired darkness. Overcome by exhaustion, he insensibly fell into a deep slumber, and remained undisturbed until the sun was high in the heavens on the following morning. He was then aroused by the singing of a little girl. Hi sudden movement arrested her attention, but instead of running in a fright away from a black man, as many children would have done, she turned towards him and

kindly inquired why he was there. "Are you sick?" said she. The poor man, had not for weeks, heard the sound of a human voice, and his ear was unaccustomed to the tones of kindness. The manner of the sweet child deeply affected him. Yet so fear ful was he of being apprehended, that he thought even in her, he might find an enemy; and he abruptly answered

But the little girl did not leave him. Approaching nearer, she asked, "Have you had any breakfast?" A. gain he replied, "No."

"Then you must be hungry," said she. "I am going to school, and have my dinner here, and you shall have Immediately uncovering her little basket, she presen-

ed him a portion of its contents,

Noticing the eagerness with which he took the food, she pressed upon him all that remained, saying, "Our house is just over the hill, here, and I will go back for some more dinner -but you must go with me," she ad

At first the poor fugitive declined; but she would not

be denied. You need not be afraid; my father will be glad to see

Thus assured, he arose, and, following the fleet foote steps of the child, was soon at a neat farm house. As he entered the door he was welcomed by an elderly man with a cordial shake of the hand, and he said: "How art thoumy friend? I am glad to see thee." Having received assurance of protection and assistance from the good Quaker, he consented to remain with him for a few days, until, his feet which had become very sore, should be healed. and his exhausted strength recruited. Through the instrumentality of his kind host, he was sent to the residence of another friend: by him taken to another, and in this way was conveyed far on his journey to that spot, where he no longer feared the grasp of an inhuman master, and the shackles of slavery were exchanged for the sweets of freedom.

This story is written for the readers of the Cabinet, to give them the example of the little girl, who turned not away from the suffering fellow being, because he was a poor black man. How many of you would have done as she did! Will not all commit to memory those very impressive passages in the 25th chapter of Matthew, com mencing at the 31st verse! May each of you at last, stand on the "right hand of the King," and to you ma He say "Come ye blessed of my father,"

A SLAVER CAPTURED BY A U. S. SCHOONER .- The slave schooner "Sarah Ann" arrived here vesterday from Sierra Leone in charge of Lt. J. C. WILLIAMSON, of th United States Navy. She was seized on the coast of Africa for dabling in the slave trade.

This slaver was owned in New Orleans, and commanis, what is right? And here comes up the whole the Abolitionists desire." Again I say he ought ded by Capt. Raymond. She was seized in one of the small rivers or creeks on the coast by the English brig of war Bonita, and delivered to Lt. Com. PAYNE, of the U S. schooner Grambus, on the 12th day of March last .-He immediately placed her in the charge of Lt. W11-LIAMSON, with a prize crew of eight men, and ordered her home for trial. She sailed under American colors, and had all the implements for a slave expedition, such as irons, large water tanks, and slave decks; but no slaves were on board when captured. Her mate has arrived in her for examination. Most of her crew, however, are on board the Grampus, and will be brought

died on the 8th of April.

The "Sarah Ann" is a beautiful vessel of a about one hundred tons burden, and a remarkably fast sailor. Lt. the subscriber, who earnestly desires that they protects the wealth rather than the virtue or the quences.' A man must pay his debts without was less obnoxious than Henry Clay to the free- Williamson states that four or five just such looking much as in them lies, as members of the church that if the christianity which is professed were carnot obtain a release from his creditor. He to the slave-spirit of the South, in order, as he "Wasp" Captain Weems among the number and con-

Letter bags from the Grampus have been brought he

RECEIPTS.

PLEBGES AND DONATIONS. Received on Pledges from May 4, to May 16, 1840

Stark co. Anti-Slavery Society, on pledge \$20,00% Georgetown Harrison co. A. S. Soc. on pledge 50 cts.; Eleanor Stricland, donation 13,00, Wm. H. Rogers, 5,00; Robt. Galbraith, 3,00; per Asa Smith, Hartford, Trumbull co., 250; Bazetta 1,00, Fowler, 4,75, Austintown, 9,50, Canfield, 6,00, Boardman, 1,50, Farmington, 2,50, Missopotamia, 2,50, Warren, 7,00, Braceville, 3,50, Gustavus, 2.00: Asa Smith, for self 10.00: per Asa Smith, Austinburg Ashtabula Co. 5,00, 1,88, Windsor, 2,00, Wayne, 3,50, Jefferson, per L. D. Butts, A friend at Kirtland, 2,00, Wes. Res. College on pledge, 5,50, J. H. Boyd, 5.00, Talmadge, Society, on do. 14,00, New-Garden, an do. 10,00 Wm, Bryce, on do. 50 cts. Jonas Cattell, on do. 10,00; Vienna Society 5,50.at Chester, 2.00, Per L. D. Butts. Messopotamia, 400, Claridon, 100, Akron, 9,62, Harrisville, on pledge, 41,00; Kellogsville do. 14'00; Dover, do. 2,62; Strongsville, do. 3,34; Hinckly, do. by Hopkins, 2,25: St. Albans on old pledge 5,00; Granville on pledge 34,20, Knox Co. on do. 28,37, Hartford Soc. on do. 13.00, H. M. Moore, on do. 10.00, Jersey Soc. on do. 2,40; Warner and Bushnell, 5,00; Big Bottom, 4,00: Painssville on pledge, 4,87; Decrfield, 1,00, Amesville, 10,76, John Hunt on pledge,2,00 Maritta, 19,50, Belpre 2,50, Fayette Co. Soc. 8,00, Washington, 2.00, Clinton Co. Soc. on pledge, 21,50 Sardinia, on do. 27,00, Ross Co. on do. 39,50, ville, on do. 12.00, Peru A. S. Soc. 8.50, Harrisville Soc, in full on do, 50 cts.

WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer

FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

From May 4th, to May 16th, 1840; J. & S. & A. Drake, 2,50 Harvey R. Gaylard, 2,00; Farr & King, 2,00; J. M. Edwards, 1,50; Jones & Ar mistead, 2,00; Adam Mc'Pherson, 2,50; John Snedi-ker, 2,50, Washington Campbell, 5,50; John Finley 2, 50; R. Miller, 2, 50; Isaac Lewis, 2,00; Samuel Jackson, 2,00; Edwin T. Preston, 2,50; Geo. Freed, 2,50; Henry Mc'Fadding, 2,50; Jonathan Langston, 1,00; Judge L. Robinson, 2,00; Dr. Wm. Hancs, 2,00; Wm. Ferguson, 200, John Harris, 1,00; Rev. A. G. Dunning, 80 cts; James P. Oliver, 8,50; John Caseber, 2,00; Saml. Pangburn, 2,00; T. J. Howland, 1,00; Donaldson & co for advertising up to vol. 5, 10,00: Rev. Donaldson, 2.00: Christian Donaldson, 2.00: Francis Donaldson, 200; Eleanor Strickland, 2,00; Oliver Henderson, 1,00. John Slade, 1,00; Townsend Thacker, 2,00 Fanny M. Dickey; 2,50; Robt. A. Fulton. 2.50; Wm. Thomas, 2,00; Thos. Oliver, 2,00; H; J. Curtis, 2, 00; John Finney 1,25; Alex. J. Bell, 50 cts. Jas. Johnstown, 25 cts. Thos. Easterling, 2,00; Hugh Allen, 2,50; Jos. Pearson, 2,50; Horace Pease, Dr. J. W. Jones, 2,00; Wm. Fee Esq. 2,50; J. M. Wood, 2.00; Bethell Reynolds, 2,50; Joshus Stanley, 2,00; Lester Mills, 1,00; Jos. Russel, 2,50; W. Ludlow, 1,00; Dr. Rowls, 2,00; A. Saxton, Avlsworth & Smith, 1,00. WM. DEARLOYE. Pub. Agont.

To Anti-Slavery Societies.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All Anti-Slavery Societies in the United States, which have been organized since the first of January 1839, are earnestly requested to give immediate notice to the un

lersigned, on the following particulars: 1. The name of the Society. 2. The time of its formation.

3. The names of its President and Secretary, with heir Post office address.

This information is requested, that it may be incorporated into the next Annual Report of the Ame Slavery Society. Will the Secretary of each Society see that this

equest is complied with, without delay? Addr her of the undersigners, by mail at N. York city. HENRY B. STANTON, Cor. Sec. Who perished from a wound he received in the cau of his adopted country. "Mournfully, sing mournfully," A matchless warrior slain;-"Mournfully, sing mournfully," Don Carlo Jowler's name. Our ranks have felt the direful blow, True valor sleeps in dust, Yet fame shall o'er his ashes grow, Nor shall his tushes rust.

His was the noble bearing. While fortune deigned to smile: His were deeds of daring, Brave son of Cuba's isle. His heart with valor ever burned, His eye with fury gleamed: No foe he feared, no victim spurned, While yet his life blood streamed.

Torn from his home of childhood By philanthropic love, In our own tangled wildwood He bravely learnt to rove. Dear was the kennel of his sire, And dear his dam's caress, But when oppression roused his ire, He sped him to the chase.

He crossed the stormy ocean, And with his gallant band, Joined in war's wild commotion. Stirred by a savage hand. How proudly did our banner wave, High o'er our "nation's guest," Who came our sinking fame to save, Nor fawned to be caressed.

How oft through swamp an jungle, Fen, thicket, briar and bog, He gallantly would tumble, A bold, heroic dog. And oft the savage heart would quake, To hear his deep toned note; The hills with terror seemed to shake, As swelled his brazen throat.

O, much lamented Jowler! A nation mourns thy fall! And every half-bred growler Moans around thy bloody pall. Thine eye of fire is glassy now, Thy limbs, stiff for the grave, But laurels shall adorn thy brow, From those you bled to save.

Pearl Hill, March 20, 1840.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform. THE HEBREW REQUIEM,

"They made a funeral oration at the grave, after which they prayed, then turning the face of the deceased toward Heaven they said, 'Go in peace.'"-Hebrew "Go thou in peace--we may not bid thee linger Amid the sunlight and the gloom of earth,

Where every joy is touched by sorrow's finger. And tears succeed the brightest hour of mirth: Thine upward gaze is fixed upon that dwelling Where sin and sorrow never more are known, And scraphs lips the loud Hosanna swelling Have caught the music of celestial tone.

"Go thou in peace-thy home on earth now leaving In the lone chamber of the dead to dwell; Thou hast no portion in the sorrow heaving The hearts whose anguish tears but feebly tell: A path of light and gladness is before thee, The hope of Israel in fruition thine, And thou wilt gaze upon the beams of glory Around the throne of Israel's God that shine.

Go thou in piece-why are the loved ones weeping Around the spot where now thy form is lain. There is no cause of grief that thou art sleeping. Free from each trial and untouched by pain; Thy path has been through many scene of sorrow, Thy weary form has needed this repose: Calm be thy rest until the eternal morrow Its light and glory on thy dwelling throws.

'Go thou in peace-temptation cannot sever The tie that now unites thee to thy God: The voice of sin-of unbelief can never Enter the precincts of thy low abode: We leave thee here with mingled joy and sadness, Our hearts are weak-our faith is low and dim. Yet to the Lord we turn with chastened gladness, Amd yield our friend-our brother up to Him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Educated Men not Necessarily College-Grad-

The following is an extract from an unpublished discourse by Rev. Horace Bushnell, copied from the Common School Journal. It is greatly to be desired, that we may have

ons. We call those who have been through some college and a certain course of Latin Greek, mathematics, and other sciences, liberally educated. And though we use the term as a mere designation of the means or source of education, we yet seem to intend more by it viz., that none but such can be educated men. The influence of the term, accordingly, is very discouraging to self-education. Now the chartered privileges of education, furnished by our colleges, can be more highly valued by no one than by myself. But still it should understood that an educated man is a MAN ALIVE, no matter whence he comes. The truth is, too, and it may as well be known, that the distinction of a college education, when we speak of the graduates, is often to a great degree factitious. A large share of them are not mentally quickened by their advantages, and they come away from the university, mere graduated blocks and duces by public authority. While on the other hand, many a boy who does not know Latin from characteristic of freedom in civil institutions? Dutch, and has never seen any university but his mother's and the district school, having at government like this, should be regarded by evtained to the distinction of a living soul, is, in the highest sense, educated. Could this, which is the only just view of the case, be once established in the public mind, it would do much to encourage attempts at self-education, and would greatly endear the system of Common Schools.

Many years ago, in an obscure country-school in Masachusetts, an humble, conscientious, but industrious, boy was to be seen, and it was evident to all that his soul was begining to act and thirst for some intellectual good. He was alive to knowledge. Next we see him an apprentice on the shoemaker's bench, with a book spread open before him. Next we see him put forth, on foot to settle in a remote town in this State, and pursue his fortunes there as a shoemaker, his tools being carefully sent on their way before him. In a short time he is busied in the post of county-surveyor for Litchfield county, being the most accomplished mathematician in being the most accomplished mathematician in dium. While independence of thought and of that section of the State. Before he is twenty-five action are proudly claimed as the birthright of

York. Next he is admitted to the bar, a self- and upon all subjects, witnessed. Subjects are qualified lawyer. Now he is found on the bench not viewed through the true and proper medium. ber of the Continental Congress. There he is made a member of the committee of six to prepare the Declaration of Independence. He continues a member of Congress, for nearly twenty years, and is acknowledged to be one of the most useful men and the wisest counsellors in the land. At length having discharged every office with a perfect ability and honored in every spere, the name of a Christian, he dies regretted and loved by his State and Nation. Now this Roger Sherman, I maintain, was an educated man. Do you ask for other examples? I name Washington, who had only a common domestic education. I name Franklin. I name Rittenhouse; I name West. I name Fulton; I name Bowditch;-all Common School men, and some of them scarcely that, but yet all educated men because they were MADE ALIVE. Besides these I know not any axiom in mathematics. Such being the natural other seven names of our countryman that can weigh against them. These are truly American names, and there is the best reasons to believe, that or to ascribe an ill design, or an evil intention, a generous system of public education would pro- and a greedy class stand ready to taint the popshall embody so much force, so much real freshness and sinew of character, as to decide for themselves what shall be called an education, or shall even be able to laugh at the dwarfed significance of college learning, I know not that we shall have any reason for repining.

In that sly humerous satire which irritates while it pleases, Mr. Adams is superior to all others in the house. Advancing years seem to have wrought but little change in him, and much as he is abused and reviled, there is none who is held in higher estimation, or whose opinions command more respect. I have seen the house. whole rank of the honors of the land, his power as an orator that is still so vigorous, and above upon the whole globe, all give him an influence truth becau it is opposed, for his whole life. from boyhood to age has been upon the "world's ciplined into firmness at every step of its course. Seldom, if ever, is he found absent from his seat in the house and as he sits at his retired desk, half concealed by the shade of the drapery around the Speaker's chair, you would think from his inattentive air, that he gave little heed to the scenes about him. But he watches every thing most narrowly, nothing escapes his vigilance, and nothing ever finds him unprepared. His sharp dark eye, seated far back under his brows, gleams with a keeness that fastens upon every thing. In his personal appearance, Mr. Adams in one of the plainest of all men, in all his manners, he shows the simplicity of a true New Englander, and as he is seen quietly threading his way from the Capitol, among the crowds of the metropolis, with his short aged figure and his simple dress, a stranger would never dream that there was the eminent Mr. Adams. In private life, too, he is the charm of all around him; none is too humble for him, his mind can in a moment descend with ease and pleasure from the highest questions of state to the wild glee and the little sports of children. It is in the retirement of friendly and social intercourse that he is seen to the highest advantage. When free from the restraint of public gaze, as I have seen him in the midst of an admiring circle of the young, while all hung upon every word he uttered, one can best judge from the native goodness of his heart. Hour after hour would he sit, delighted sometimes with the airy play of amusement, and somtimes rolling forth maxims of wisdom from the abundant treasures of his mind, with a richness and a variety and an affluence of thought which it seemed impossible could ever be surpassed. Such is the man whom in 1797. Washngton pronounced "the ablest of all our diplomatists."-American Citizen.

The mass of our Citizens must be Christianized.

By Christianized, we mean imbued with the life-giving principles of the gospel. The mass will govern. The theory of our government places the power in their hands. Legislation must indirectly spring from them. The preservation of society must rest upon their integrity and virtue. With these reflections in mind, it is some per annum, because it would, in his opinion tend times terrible as the sight of a storm on the ocean, to witness the heavings of popular feelings in our political meetings. We have said in an-other column, that the election in this city, during this week, was comparatively quiet. So it lean national treasury, but the nabob democrats was. Yet we did not mean to say that there tells us we are mistaken .- Of course we are. a more just method of designating educated pers- was nothing alarming in any of the aspects pre-

> We walked out from our study in the evening to observe the appearance of the community.-We entered one of the political meetings: where and which we will not say. We heard one sun. speech: we never wish to hear another like it. The speaker was about fifty years of age .-Highly excited and full of vengeance, he exerted all the powers of vociferation gesticulation. I deas were scarce, but passion and profaneness were abundant. Around him were gathered congenial minds enough to applaud his worst exhibitions. Using the name of his Maker in vain, he invoked damnation on the opposing party. Closing his sentences in a style characterized by the expectation of applause, he received in answer to his anathemas the exhilarating "hurrah!" We cannot give in our columns the termination of his paragraphs, because of their nature. Is this , we thought the fountain of our legislative wisdom? Is this the true

The exercise of the elective franchise, under ery citizen as a matter too sacred to be perform ed in the madness of intoxication, and sealed with the language of boisterous profaneness .-The Amirican who can thus desecrates this franchise, can have no apprehension of the privileges and obligations which rest upon him. It is asked, Where is the remedy? There is the only one: the diffusion of Christianity all abroad a mong the mass. Here is our only hope. The gospel enlightens the mind, enlarges the heart. establishes the government of moral principle and qualifies the elector and the elected for the proper performance of their respective duties .-N.Y. Evan.

The Power of Prejudice-Its' Influence to be

There seems to be a sad propensity existing among men to view things through a false me years old, we find him suppyling the astronomical freemen, the most slavish servility and abject al matter of an almanac, published in New-cringing in word and in act, are everywhere,

of the Superior Court. Next he become a mem- Vast multitudes do not think, weigh, consider, reflect and act independently for themselves, in all good conscience, and in view of their own responsibility and accountability. They have their Magnus Apollo, and fashion themselves in all respects after him, thinking his thoughts, and giving utterance to his sentiments, cramping conscience, disregarding right and truth and with a boast of candor and liberality, to ly imbibe the predjudices, the rancor and animos ity of another, without investigation or without reflection. That there are many and noble exceptions does not alter the general fact, but such exceptions serve to encourage the hope that justice has not gone forever. But that many are guided by a blind and headlong impulse, which adroit leaders turn to their own advantage is as undeniable as any truth in philosophy, or any state of things, but little more is necessary to fix some person or enterprise some unpopular name duce many such. Let them appear. And if they lular breeze, by chiming in with their loud and pestiferous exclamations. An individual bro't into such circumstances, however unjustly, may almost in vain attempt to "define his position, for the unpopular epithet is applied, predjudice is up, and the voice of justice cannot be heard, for the din of accusation. And all this, because it is easier to denounce than to argue, to apply rude and unwarranted epithets, than to meet the subject matter in hand, with a course of calm and sober reasoning. We have lately witnessed an instance of this ad captandum mode of disposing of a writer of some celebrity' whose views are not entirely palatable to his assailant. To accomplish the purpose in view, a single, isolated paragraph was extracted from the writings of the when in the wildest uproar, suddenly hushed to author in question; forced out of its proper con silence by the voice of the venerable statesman, nection and dependance upon other parts, and sending its sharp tones through the hall, while held up, with an air of gravity and wisdom which the members were gathering in a circle around would well become an oracle, as a monstrous him, intent upon every word that fell from his and dangerous perversion of truth. The worst lips. He is the only one there who can win of it is, we have reason to believe that the individadmiration fromall, his long experience in the ual thus making the extract, must have known that he was doing injustice to the writer in question and was placing him in a false position. And all that vast ponderous learning, which has not yet multiudes whose faith is pinned upon his an equal upon the western continent, if indeed sleeve, have from thence imbibed a predjudice which they will carry with them to the grave .which he yields with immense effect. He It is gratifying however, to know that there was would be the very last to yield a principle of at least one thinking and intelligent mind not disposed to take views upon trust, especially as gathered from a mere garbled extract, and although broad field of battle," and knows what it is to residing hundreds of miles from the true source mingle in its contests. His mind has been dis- of information, he applied to that source for the whole document, that he might calmly and deliberately form his own judgement from a candid examination of the whole and not a part. Who will not say this conduct was noble, and in the true spirit of that Gospel which enjoins us to entertain that charity which thinketh no evil .-Western Reserve Cabinet.

LATE FROM TEXAS .- By the arrival of the steam packet ship Columbia at New Orleans from Galveston, in 40 hours, papers to the 22d ult. were received. A letter dated Bexar, 1st ult. is published in the Houston Times of the 21st; the writer speaks of the invasion of Texas as a thing so certain that any man who should attempt to doubt it would be laughed at for his incredulity.

He says: "In fact, that Texas is already invaded, for General Ampudia, with five or six hundred cavalry, has already passed the rubicon, low Loredo. So that, if we do not act with the utmost promptitude in sending an army westward, we shall soon see our frontier towns a prey to savage hordes more relentless than the Cumanche, and more cruel than the exasperated Cherokee. By the bye, there are three hundred Cherokee warriors now in San Fernando who will undoubtedly join the Centralists in their expedition to this country, for they have many wrongs to revenge, either real or imaginary."

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY .- A fine ship of a bout 300 tons arrived here on Thursday from Muscat. She is owned by the Iman of Muscat. and has brought out a cargo of coffee and other products of his dominions. She has also on poard several fine Arab horses, intended as a present to our Government, for which Iman no loubt expects a handsome equivalent.

The ship "Sultana," is a very pretty vessel, and carries 12 guns; and is the same that rendered assistance to the U. S. sloop Peacock when aground on the Island of Maziers, near Muscat, some years ago .- N. Y. Express.

MR. CALHOUN objects to a duty on foreign silks, of which we import some \$24,000,000 to injure the market for cotton in France. Bow down to the cotton bags ye, northerners! We poor operative democrats thought it would be fine thing to tax a luxury for the support of our

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP is estimated to be worth, at 6 cents per lb., \$4,900,000, of which all over \$2,000,000 is profit to the planter. He might as well return a part of this profit in the shape of wages to the laborer who toils in the

HORACE C. GROSVENOR, ENGRAVER.

106 Main street, between 3d & 4th. (UP STAIRS.)

CINCINNATI OHIO.

DR. ATLEE,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he continues to attend to professional calls, at his residence, on SEVENTH STREET, a few doors West of Race Street. Cincinnati, March 3d. 1840 .- tf.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Nov. ember from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately at-

THOMAS EMERY. No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

MONEY IN ENGLAND. Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the ac count of Thomas Emery with Mesere. Baring Brothers & Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the

parties for whose use it is designed must be par

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will HEA TON AND WEAVER.

TREES.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw nd swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orders for the above article, may be addressed to

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

EDWARD NEVERS. COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street, Cincinnati.

JOHN H. LOVEJOY. ENGRAVER, 106 MAIN STREET, Third Story,

M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLID M AUFACTURERS, Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side.

October 29th, 1839.

CINCINNATI.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish he following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the worknship recommended in the certificate below. JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufacture y James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the ind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN,

G. W. PHILLIPS,

Judges.

JESSE O'NEIL, JOHN P. FOOTE, President, L. T. WELLS, Secretary. aug'10

SLAVERY AS IT IS. A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders

and keep it circulating. Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy

October 29th, 1839. MR. EDITOR:-Please cut from your exchange paper the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the

CHOLS, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors. MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

genuine Tomato medicine by Doctors EELS & NI-

Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' ompound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingre dienls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously ad ministered, and feel safe in recommending them to the publicas a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calor

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839.

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied. Corner Main and Fifth Streets

ON LOW SPIRITS

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind acco by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences magined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name

hypodriasas. Symptoms .- The common corporeal symptoms are flatluency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations (Rio Grande,) some twenty or thirty leauges be- costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability ful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open

to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes.—A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, imme use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or more important organs within the abdomen is fre-

Treatment .- The principal objects of treatment are to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasion I use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adap ed to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperier Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic

are an infalliable remedy, and without disputehave pro ed a great blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of men ury, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it

greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperien Pills for sale by his several agents throughout the Union See list of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Ca

omile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genu-ne ness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale ruggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable ealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Chatham street N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold whole sale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his cele-brated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, splitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hyste rics, headaches, hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumat m. asthma, tic doulouroux, cramp, spasme and those who are victims to that most excruciating dis-order, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, trenors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING steresting and astonishing facts, are amongst the nu-merous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans'

Medicines.
Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons equiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank

CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient An-Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly feetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the latest. parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and re-turned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

New Albany, and by Dr. Wm. Evans' advertised agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

ASTHMA. Three years standing .- Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal posiion without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the count nance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this leclaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily r ored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit. Liver Complaint—Ten years standing.—Mrs Han-nah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, isturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other sym-

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first phy icians, but received no relief from their medicine, til Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not JOSEPH BROWNE. essential to intimate.

oms indicating great derangement of the functions of

City and County of New York, SS. Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed hi name, are just and true. JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines,—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapaci-tated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppres sion after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disrbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate

Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicin

An extraordinary and remarkable cure, -Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stonach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

'The above case was pronounced hopeless by three he most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance, She as given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any info MARY DILLON. any inquiring mind.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.-Interesting case. -Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Phil-idelphia, afflicted for several years with the following disressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremeties, emancipation and general springs. lebility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at he stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains, in the clest back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon

the space exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re-commended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satis

fied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spas ic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie or her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irkneness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so

bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the me dical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have

experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills,
Yours, with esteem, SHELDON G. GILBERT.
-Durham, Greene County, New York. Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at his

principal office 100 Chatham st. New York, General

ern office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,-and by 8

C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, McConnelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chester. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville. Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Melwin and Co., Washington. Wm. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro, Wm. Bell, Creenfield. C. and N. Bell, Bainbridge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy and Ridgway, Ripley. Maklan and Barns, Georgetown. Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers. non. Jno. Hivling and Co., Xenia. A. Mattox and Co., springfield. T. H. Stevens, Urbana. McIlvain and Harriott, Maysville. Brown and Welch, Delaware. J. D. Butler, Marion. Walker and Spining, Bellefontaine. Hugh Thompson, Sidney. Wm. Scott, Piqua. Fuller and Day, Troy. Enyart and Acly, Middletown. Cyrus Johnson, Franklin. Saml. Shoup, Dayton. Matthias Reiser and Co., Rossville. Earhart and Tapscott, Ham-

PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21, 1-tf.

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CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kept onstantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48--tf.

IMPORTAT TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. TRUMAN & SMITH, Booksellers, Main street, be ween 4th and 5th sts., (up stairs) Cincinnati, publish, and have constantly for sale, the

Eclectic School Books. ALSO, a general assortment of the various School Books

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tionary, usually wanted by country merchants, all of which will be sold cheaper than the same are found at any other house in the city. TERMS CASH. Anti-slavery Almanacs. for 1840.

sitory. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages. with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the

Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery De-

NEW MAP OF OHIO. This new and splendid Map is now in the course of

delivery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent can supply them. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trusees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.
"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not he-sitate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best

executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have er seen.
"Resolved, That the President be authorised to purchase thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohi for the use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which

report was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted, March 12, 1839. Columbus, June, 8, 1838. In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio,

JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio. CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up tairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also sectional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps of the United States, and World, large Maps of

TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, six miles from town, and a short distance from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and improving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The house contains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; it is surrounded by a gallery 180 feetlong and well fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. The residence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which communicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood house, a corn crib, a tenant's house, 2 large barns, stables and sheds, all built in the most substantial manner, and in complete repair. There are also a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and

orchard, and 4 or 5 percnial springs on the farm. A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a portico on three sides. There are also a barn, a carriage house, a stable, a well with a chain pump, a garden and a paddock well planted with fruit and orna-

A pleasant Country Seat with 44 acres of land, situated 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike. having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cistern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality, level and well watered with springs. The neighborhood

is salubrious and respectable. A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town. having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple, peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring onse, a wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The land consists of rich bottom, and a good upland well lo-

cated for tillage. A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 2 miles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar; also a comodiou, Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone milk house, an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb, and raspberry beds; likewise, fig, peach nectarine and quince trees. The land is very good, and wel situated for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in cultivation, a Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also a Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar; likewise 3 Frame barns, two good orchards, an excellent garden having strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also current and goosberry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs, and consists of fertile bottom and good up-

A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon good road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a Frame barn, a well, a garden with raspberry, currant, peach and cherry trees.—The land is rich and undulating.

A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 35 miles from

own, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 cres each, of apple and peach trees; also a grist and saw mill, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses. many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well watered with springs and a creek. This estate is well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be sold a great bargain.

A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from town,

of 1000 apple and peach trees, an excellent Frame barn, a hay press, a Frame saw mill, many springs, several Log houses, 2 wells, a creek, and a valuable hop garden with more than 5000 hills. The Farm is well fenced, and well situated for cultivation.

A cheap Farm of 156 acres, 25 miles from town, and from Harrison, having 30 acres in culture, an orchard

upon a State road, having 200 acres in tillage, an orchard

of 100 apple and peach trees, a nursery of 1000 fruit trees of various kinds, a small house and materials for a barn. The land is well situated for tillage, rich quality and well watered with springs and a creek. A very handsome Country Seat, situated 5 miles from

town, upon a M'Adamised road with 20 acres of land, of 10 which are in culture. The improvements consists of an excellent Brick house having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch, and a very large cellar; also a Brick barn, a carriage a spring house and a well. The grounds are well stocked with choice peach, pear, apple, plum and other fruit trees; also a vineyard of Catawba and Cape vines, which produce abundant crops of grapes, that yield choice wines. The land is rich and consists of hill and valley. The situation is healthy and the neighborhood respectable. The scenery is very picturesque, having a fine view of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills. Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sale:

also several tracts without buildings, near and far from th Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mort-gage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales. Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England

Notes bought and sold. Farmers and citizens wishing to dispose of their Eaates will incur no expense unless sales be effected. The experience of more than seven years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants, which I shall be happy to give

to all gratis; if by letter, postage paid.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY Apply to THOMAS EMERY
Estate and Money Agn No. 11, East 4th St., Cicinnati, Ohio, -Marchet,